PILSENER BEER.

BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

The Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,296—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1888.

APRIL 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. PESHAWUR..	3900	600	L. H. Moule	4th May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th " Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London; and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

* Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 4th, and 18th; and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 23 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	1st August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
HENLEY	on the 12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,000	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ELEKTRA ..... P. Mersa ..... 4,200 600 27th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON IN 20 DAYS.

S. S. "HISPANIA," SAILING 5TH MAY.

THIS Passenger Steamer of 3,380 tons will sail from Bombay for Marseilles punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class passengers.

Books through to London (overland from Marseilles).

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed nineteen days, and the railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies twenty-five hours.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

"DAMASCUS."—This magnificent new steamer belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or May. The steamer carries a surgeon and and is provided with every comfort for Fitted throughout with electric light. assengers can inspect the vessel, now lying Victoria Dock. A milk cow carried on board.

ASIAN."—The sister-ship of the above will don on or about 20th May.

teamers, it is expected, will make the in not more than 22 days, the record of

as to passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

D HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

ol, which is worked on the system glish High Schools, is designed to give a NGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special modern languages, music, and painting. ess (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a com- Resident English teachers.

ens February 15th.

ars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

OTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about 6th June.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every SATURDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck Without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st May, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 2nd to 15th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 28th April, 1888.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes.....each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny do. do. ..... "	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do. ..... "	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do. ..... "	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do. ..... "	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c..... "	4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... "	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... "	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c..... "	30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c..... "	72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c..... "	6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c ..... "	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c..... "	22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c ..... "	15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c..... "	35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c ..... "	52 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

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GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

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SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

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WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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CORN AND WART REMOVER

A truly wonderful remedy for quickly and certainly removing Corns, Warts, Moles, &c.; with Corns it not only removes the upper portion, but destroys and extracts the root.

Per Bottle As. 10 and Re. 1.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

EUREKA SKIN CURE—

An Ointment for Herpes, Eczema and numerous other Skin Diseases, which it eradicates after a few applications. Largely prescribed by a late eminent Bombay Physician.

Per Phial, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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This is really a most grateful application for Prickly-heat and skin eruptions caused by excessive perspirations, either in adults or children; and it is quite harmless, not "driving in" the secretions, nor acting as an astringent.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MOSQUITO BITE SPECIFIC.—

This is exceedingly good for applying over the exposed parts of the Skin, to prevent Mosquito-bites. In localities where the insect abounds, it is indispensable for comfort.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK.
(PREPARED IN VACUO.)

This is believed to be one of the most certain remedies for Tapeworm. We prepare it from the fresh bark of the root by aqueous extraction and evaporation in vacuo.

Per Phial with directions, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

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SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
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PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

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THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
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DUMPY LEVELS.
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METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
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DRESS PUMPS
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TENNIS SHOES

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs. 12 8
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The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... " 9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... " 11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... " 7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... " 14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
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BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
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SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

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HAMILTON AND CO.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS
BOMBAY,
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HANDSOME PRESENTATION KEYLESS MOVEMENT

CLOCKS, RED AND BLACK MARBLE, mounted in real Bronze, tinted three shades. Beautiful MEXICAN ONYX, mounted in real Bronze, tinted in three shades,

Rs. 300 and Rs. 360 cash.
With pair vases to match,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 cash.

PINK MARBLE and real Gilt Bronze, MEXICAN ONYX and real Gilt Bronze, Black Marble and real Bronze, Black and shaded Marble, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 Rs. 170, Rs. 225 cash.

Illustrations with particulars on application.

WE HOLD THE SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA OF THESE KEYLESS CLOCKS, SCHOOL AND OFFICE WALL CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

Guaranteed to be entirely London made throughout. The cases are of solid Mahogany.

Clocks, striking, Rs. 117 cash and Rs. 144 cash

Time-pieces, not striking, Rs. 54 cash and Rs. 72 cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
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INVALIDS' WINES.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

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CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

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UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
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43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

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A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
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THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1888.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0 to 16	8
Travelling Suits	30 0 to 35	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0 to 55	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0 to 55	0
Best White Shirt Bands	each 4	4
Do. do. Collars	" 4	8
Best Oxford do.	" 5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8 to 8	0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12	8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to 25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each 6	0
Do. do. Pants	pair 6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz. 8	8
Superior Merino Socks	do. 20	0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do. 25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do. 30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair 3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz. 12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do. 15	0
Stout Merino Vests	each 5	8
Stout Merino Pants	" 6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	" 6	8
Warm Gloves	" 1	8
Warm Mufflers	2 8 to 3	0
Travelling Caps	from 3	0
Best Tweed Hats	4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz. 6	8
Linen Faced Collars	" 0	12
Best Linen Cuffs	" 10	0
Linen Faced Cuffs	" 1	8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from 27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux	40	0
Railway Portmanteaux	13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8	0
Soiled Linen Bags	5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from 13	8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from 25	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from 25	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 38	0
Ladies' Sun Hats	5	0
Overland Chairs	4	0
Despatch Boxes	12	8

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Travelling Pillows	each 5 8
Resais or Quilts	from 6 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	" 15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 1 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Sponges	" 1 8
Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	2 8
Leather Purses	0
Sovereign Boxes	2 8
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	1 0
Nail Brushes	0 8
Tooth Brushes	4 8
Hair Brushes	0 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	1 8
Nail Scissors	from 0 8
Pad-Locks	" 1 8
Penknives	" 1 0
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	" 15 0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	" 18 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	5 0
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each 10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Waterproof Coats	7 8
Air Pillows	4 8
Air Cushions	8 0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LESSEE.. Mr. H. Stanley.

BOMBAY

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING MAY 2.

Harry Stanley's OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY will appear in

LALLA ROOKH.

As performed for 20 Nights in Calcutta.

Box office open at Soundy & Co., where plan can be seen and seats secured.

MINNESINGERS.

AN OPEN AIR SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana, Fort, on Wednesday, May 9, commencing at 9-30 p.m. On this occasion every Member of the Society can obtain Free Admission Tickets for Two Guests in addition to his own. Extra guests' tickets TWO RUPEES each.

For tickets, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY

G. W. BOUGHTON,

70, Tamarind Lane.

THE good ship QUEEN of ENGLAND due here on the instant, and WILL LEAVE for SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BANKOK, on or or about the 10th May.

For Freight and passage, &c., apply to

ALLANA MOOSA,

Charterer.

Jakeria Musjid, 2nd May, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN McKAY," ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd May, 1888. Agents.

TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of General J. H. White, R.E., next to the Ladies' Gymkhana, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 5 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 5th May, 1888, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 17th May, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

For the Mazagon Sping and Manufg Co, Ld.

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 1st May, 1888.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th of May, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887.

2nd. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Furdoonjee Ardaseer Cursetjee as Auditor in place of the late Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

3rd. To consider any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Per Pro. JOHN FLEMING & Co.

WM. N. FLEMING.

Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	Per 1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3-8
Do. "TRABUCOS".	,, 35	,, 4-0
Do. "ROYALS" ...	,, 40	,, 4-8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

UPMANNS, BOCK'S EAGLES, LORRANAGAS, &c.

By direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,

Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of valuable warehouse suitable for the storage of goods and licensed to store kerosine oil in, situate at the Powder Works, near Darukhana, Mazagon.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, 1888, at 4 p.m., by order of the owners thereof *all* that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the godown thereon, which land is held under a lease from the Port Trustees for the term of 10 years, from 1st December, 1886, at a monthly rental of Rs. 81-3, situate at the Mazagon Estate, containing by admeasurement 1948 5-9 square yards with the messuage, tenement or building built thereon in the registration district of Bombay, which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1-3732, and the said building by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 6591 to 6594, street No. 10, at 16 street passage C. and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by vacant land, belonging to the said trustees, on or towards the south by a road, on or towards the east by a road, and on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Further information can be had on making enquiries of the undersigned at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, for the Vendors.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 2nd May 1888. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Properties of Juggonnath Sunkersett's Estates, of Poona, Mahableshwar and Matheran:—

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, and on THURSDAY, the 2nd and 3rd days of May, respectively, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m., (Bombay Time), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction in two lots respectively at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, by order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the Estate of Juggonnath Sunkersett and Vinayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett, the following valuable properties, subject to the following particulars and conditions of sale, *viz*:—

PARTICULARS.

LOT 2.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1888, at 3 p. m.:—All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses thereon erected, situate at Malcolm Peit, at Mahableshwar, commonly called or known as the "Stone Jug" or "Stone House," containing 3 acres and 22 poles, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north, east, and south by public roads; and on the west by Albanca or the Ripon Hotel.

LOT 3.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1888, at 3 p.m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalows, outbuildings and premises thereon situate, known as "Red Lands," situate at Matheran, in the district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 10 acres and 5 goontas, be the same little more or less, and described and particularly denoted as No. 11, on a certain map or plan of Matheran, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

The above properties will be sold, subject to certain particulars and conditions of sale, for which application can be made 10 days previously to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, of No. 1, Green Street, Bombay, or to Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, of No. 19, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & C

Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

On FRIDAY next, the 4th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) the handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, lamps, pictures, carpets, the same comprises round, pier, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, arm and easy-chair, Davenporte, one cottage pianoforte by Robert Cocks, chiffonier, ornament hat stands, double and single cots, sofas, wardrobe, chest of drawers, cup boards, table ornaments, screen, filter, gilt framed oleographs, &c.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF BEER IN WOOD.

On TUESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs." Finlay Muir & Co., in Forbes Street Fort.

31 Hogsheads Beer, in gots to suit purchasers.

SALE of valuable Landed Property, in Bapoo Khote Street or Jamlee Moholla, without the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 8th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises by order of the mortgagees Okha Satra, Jessa Rama, Kooma Gamna and Sela Bhoota, trading under the name of Okha Satra and on account and at the risk of Khatree Mahomed Hajee Aba, Aboolrahman Hajee Aba Assum HajeeAba and Oosman Hajee Aba(an infant,) by his elder brother and guardian the said Mahomed Hajee Aba in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of February, 1886, and of further charge, dated the 1st day of May 1886 the following landed property, *viz* Alla that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of Bapoo Khote Street, otherwise called Jamlee Mohalla in the sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 133, 135, and ward No. 59 5, containing by admeasurement 100 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1021, 1022, new No. 8025, old survey No. 1982-1983 and new survey No. 1200, and abounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by Bapoo Khote Street or Jamlee Mohalla aforesaid, on the North by the house of Mooljee Ramjee, and on the South by the house of Syed Hoosein Moodnay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES AND OLD MACHINERY OF ISTHMAS POSITION CONDENSER.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 4th May, at 12 o'clock noon—

A quantity of Commissariat Stores consisting of unappropriated provisions and dead stock and old machinery of Isthmas Position Condenser.

On SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Anstey Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood, teakwood and satinwood Robert pattern household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, an English-built light double-seated brougham by Silk & Son, one Bareily cart, newly lined and recently done up, one handsome light miniature brougham, one handsome fast silver grey Arab horse, quiet in harness, brass mounted single harness by Grant & Son, gentleman's and lady's saddles complete in good order, rich table ornaments, handsome two and four light Hink's hanging lamps, real China and Satsuma flower vases and jars, real Persian carpets, &c., the property of C. M. CURSETJEE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong Landau in very good order.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.

1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICES.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited. IN LIQUIDATION.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE in ONE LOT of all the LIQUIDATOR'S INTEREST in certain Outstandings of the above Company, a list of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The sale will be made subject to certain conditions which may also be seen as above, on and after the 30th April, 1888.

Tenders must be made in writing, signed by or on behalf of the Tenderer and delivered at the above office, on or before midday of the 5th day of May 1888, in a sealed packet addressed to the Liquidator, endorsed on outside "Tender for Barton and Co.'s Outstandings," and accompanied by cash to the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of Tender.

The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. W. BAKE,

Liquidator.

28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESTATE COLONEL J. R. MAUNSELL, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 ACT XXVII. OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late JOHN RICHARDSON MAUNSELL, Colonel, Royal Engineers, late Bombay Engineers, who DIED at West Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, on the 15th December, 1887, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,

Administrator, to Estate.

Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independent of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for TeakTimber," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 9th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,

Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further articulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes because it is a good time-keeper.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales,

Prince William of Prussia,

Crown Prince of Denmark,

The Sultan of Morocco, and the

First Prince of Travancore.

are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians:—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH IS A KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less AT ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY ?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,

WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,

OR

WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0

Ditto ditto to Gold ... ,, 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND

JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,

M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,

Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, ...	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, —
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Schanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very Superior ,,	,, 26 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0	
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	—

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...

From MUNEER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 23 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Roemer	,, 14 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc's ***	,, 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 37 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
,, ,, ,, *	,, 22 8	

BEER.

	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 3
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs.29 to 34.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 ,,
Italian Butter finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 0

From USH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin Rs.	Per Small Tin. Re.
Asparagus	..	..
Celery	...	,, 0 10
French Beans	...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	—	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	—	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	..	,, 0 14
Mushrooms	..	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	...	,, 1 6
Small Sausages	...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	,, 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS

Marine Street.

Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE *BEST ARTICLES* from the best English Periodicals are reproduced every month in the

LITERARY ALBUM.

It Contains subjects, useful and instructive, pleasing and interesting to ALL GENERAL READERS.

Which is the BEST Periodical in India?—

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

WHY?—Because it Contains BEST ARTICLES SELECTED from all the English Periodicals.

Which is the CHEAPEST PERIODICAL?—

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

WHY?—Because it gives Matters NOT TO BE FOUND in any single Periodical, whatever its price.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 3; Including Postage, Rs. 3-6. Specimen Copy for half anna for Postage.

Apply to the MANAGER, "Literary Album," care of RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000

RESERVE FUND.............................. £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000

RESERVE FUND $3,900,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.......................... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS

Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.

REST...... .... ,, 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.

,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,

Bombay Branch

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

NOTICES.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.

WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get

A REAL KEYLESS WATCH with white enamel dial at

Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs. 8.

This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE,

at

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY, or POONA.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein; it also treats on the cause of premature decline, loss of manhood, nervous debility, lassitude, shyness, incapacity for study or business distaste for society, and the numberless infirmities resulting from youthful errors or excesses of adult life, together with the highly successful and thoroughly safe mode of treatment, whereby sufferers may speedily be restored to health and happiness.—Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

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For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parua
Musjid ,,	Bhosawul Junction	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chanonee	Budlapoor	Koorum
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Nerel	Malker
Tannaha	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandor
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Amerg[illegible]
Callian Junction	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolga[illegible]
	Beerh	Khandalla	Dyga[illegible]
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowleea	Wur[illegible]
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Pow[illegible]
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sin[illegible]
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaum	Bor[illegible]
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Kap[illegible]
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Sal[illegible]
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jeh[illegible]
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Ke[illegible]
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	[illegible]
Bailgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	M[illegible]
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	[illegible]
	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad	Kheirgaum	[illegible]
Nassick Rda		Patus	[illegible]
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	[illegible]
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	[illegible]
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	[illegible]
Munmar	Sohagporead	Bheegwan	[illegible]
Nandgauma	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	[illegible]
Naidongree		Pomulwaree	[illegible]
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	[illegible]
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	[illegible]
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	[illegible]
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Y[illegible]
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	BiswaBridge	S[illegible]
Mussawuda		Nandoora	B[illegible]
Isowlee	Nursingpore	Jullumb	C[illegible]
ulgaum	Kuruk Ball	Sheagaumu	R[illegible]

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hy[illegible]
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secu[illegible]
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or c From 5to 13 minutes for Refreshment 30minutes for Dinner, 40minutes for Dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Bouffe Company 9 p.m.
Professor Chhatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Stura (s), from Hongkong; Australasian (s), Port Louis; I. M. S. Clive, Rangoon; Cousins (s), Middlesbro'; and Coconada (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Aspatria (s), for Antwerp; Foyle (s), London; Imperator (s), Trieste and Venice; and Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.—A full page portrait of the Emperor of Germany appears in the current number of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Kashgar will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Bapoojee Ittooba, living in Lohar Street, reported to the police, on Monday last, the theft of a gold neck ornament and a gold armlet worth Rs. 814.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of a new-born female child, whose body was found in Clerk Basin, on Monday, in an advanced state of decomposition. An open verdict was recorded.

BAD BEGINNING.—A Goanese lad, named Santan Costa, of about 15 years of age, was placed yesterday before Mr. Batty, on a charge of stealing sundry articles,of the total value of Rs. 25, belonging to several persons. The boy was caught red-handed on the 28th ultimo at midnight, as he was trying to remove some articles from the house of one of the complainants in Dhobie Talao. The boy was sent to the Reformatory.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—During the ensuing vacation of the High Court, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas will act as the vacation judges. The former on the 16th inst., and the latter on the 6th prox., will sit in the Insolvency Court and will then dispose of emergent business in chambers. On the 21st inst., their lordships will sit together on the Appellate Side to dispose of emergent criminal business.

THEFT BY A SWEEPER.—Yesterday, Lieut. Dixon, of the Marine Battalion, charged before Mr. Batty a sweeper, named Janganoo Succoo, with theft of cash. The complainant had, for sometime past, been losing petty sums of money from his dressing table. With a view to catch the thief, he marked some money, and having lost it, had the accused arrested on suspicion. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT'S ESTATE.—By order of Mr. C. A. Turner, the official receiver of the estates of the late Jugonnath Sunkersett and Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Messrs. Meherjee Johnston and Company, auctioneers, sold at their rooms yesterday the bungalow in the city of Poona known as "Sunkersett's House." The bidding commenced with Rs. 7,000, and the property was eventually knocked down to Mr. Gunputrao Moroba Pitale for Rs. 13,600.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Hindoo lad, named Goverdundas Jumnadas, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Batty, with stealing ivory of the value of Rs. 20. He was asked by a man at the Grant Road Station to mind a bundle for him, and taking advantage of his absence, he took out a piece of ivory from it. He offered to sell it to an ivory dealer, who, suspecting the prisoner, handed him over to the police. He confessed his guilt and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THEFT AT A CIRCUS.—Bulwant Narayen, who was employed at Professor Chattre's Circus, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Batty, with stealing cash and sundry articles of the total value of Rs. 85, the property of another man, employed in the same circus. The complainant went to take his morning bath, leaving the money and articles under a pillow, when the prisoner quietly took them away. Inspector George arrested the accused, and the whole of the property was recovered from him. His Worship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eight months.

SUIT TO RECOVER A SEWING MACHINE.—The Singer Manufacturing Company brought an action against Mr. J. Pouch, in the Khundwa Moonsiff Court, to recover a sewing machine or its value. The sewing machine was given on the hiring system to one Mr. P. Macdonough, who gave over the machine to Mr. J. Pouch for safe custody before the hire payments were finished. The Singer Manufacturing Company demanded the machine from Mr. Pouch, who refused to give it up. The court gave a verdict against Mr. Pouch and ordered him to return the machine or pay its full value, together with Rs. 3 as damages for retaining the machine in his possession after notice, as well as the costs of the suit, to the Singer Manufacturing Company.

PUNISHED FOR A VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—Veerjee Dewsey, a grain dealer, charged three other grain-dealers with having assaulted him. The case was yesterday disposed of by Mr. Hamilton. The complainant's story was that he had rented the whole of a house at Mandvi Bunder, and sublet the ground-floor to the accused. They were annoyed at his giving them notice to vacate the premises, and they consequently assaulted him. The defence was that this was a false and malicious charge brought by the complainant against the accused. He, it was alleged, had evaded the payment of the income-tax for two years, but had to pay it this year. He suspected that the accused had given information to the income-tax officers against him, and he was trying to wreak his vengeance against them by bringing the charge of assault. The complainant was represented by Mr. DeSouza, pleader, and the defence was conducted by Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham. The Magistrate refused to give credence to the complainant's evidence, and holding that he had brought a vexatious charge, ordered him to pay Rs. 20 to each of the accused as compensation.

A MEHTA'S WAGES.—At the Small Cause Court, the case of Shamjee Mohunjee *vs.* Cassum Haji Ahmed has been decided. It was a case brought on the 5th April by the plaintiff, who is a Guzerati Mehta or writer, to recover his wages at the rate of Rs. 20 per month, and who claimed Rs. 225-10-3 and costs Rs. 19-2 from the defendant, who owns padows and keeps books of account, and who contended that Rs. 10 was the agreed rate for which the plaintiff had been employed as his mehta. After examining witnesses in support of the plaintiff's claim the learned Judge examined the defendant and his books of account and then proceeded to take evidence in support of the defence and examined the several entries of part payments which had been made to the plaintiff during his service. In delivering judgment the learned Judge remarked that the court always presumed against the *bona fides* of the defence of a person whose books had been tampered with in respect to the material issue between the parties. An entry was produced by the defendant, but it had been altered, and the alteration was palpable enough to furnish a strong evidence to his mind that the defendant had made a false defence to the suit. He believed the plaintiff's evidence, which clearly proved his case, and therefore he gave a verdict for the plaintiff [illegible] Rs. 244-12-3.

[illegible] BOMBAY CATHEDRAL DISTRICT.—The *Bombay* [illegible]*n Record*, in a review of the quarter's work [illegible] Cathedral District, mentions that a branch of [illegible]ld of the Holy Family, a guild for married [illegible] has been opened. On Easter Day there were [illegible]elebrations of the Holy Eucharist. At 6 a.m. [illegible]ere 68 communicants; at 7 a.m., 111; and at [illegible]3. Not only was the total number greater [illegible] has ever been before, but the proportion of [illegible]ho made their communions at the early cele[illegible]s was far greater than ever before. The offer[illegible] Easter Day is to be given to the All Saints' [illegible]nity, and reached the splendid total of Rs. 618, [illegible]s the largest sum on record for one day's [illegible]s. Every one, the *Record* says, knows and [illegible]ates the work that is being done in Bombay [illegible] good Sisters, and many fervent thanks[illegible]go up to Heaven that God in His [illegible] has been pleased to send them to [illegible]ong us. The money now given to them will [illegible] acceptable, as their funds have been consider[illegible]ained by the necessary larger outlay on [illegible] money from England. It is satisfactory to be [illegible] announce that the large amount of money re[illegible] for the High School Building Fund has been [illegible]ned, and we now hope to find Government pre[illegible]ared to consider the scheme for transferring the School from its present site, which will, we hope, enable us to build a Girls' School as well as a Boys' School. The next object for which money must be obtained is a Parish Room for Guild and other meetings, and for the Parochial Library and Reading Room. This is a want which becomes felt more and more as the work of the parish expands, and it is one which must be met without any further delay.

TREAT TO THE DEAF MUTES.

THROUGH the kindness of Mrs. Scott an entertainment, as varied as it was interesting, was given on Monday evening at her bungalow, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, to the pupils of the Instit ution for Deaf-Mutes. The lads, Christians, Parsees, and Hindus, to the number of nearly two dozen, arrived at about five o'clock, and after a brief stay, spent in examining some of Mrs. Scott's artistic treasures, started in carriages provided by their hostess and some lady friends for a drive to the HornbyVellard. This was, of course, a luxury to which they are not much accustomed; and needless to say they enjoyed their short outing by the sea side immensely. On their return the mysteries of the microscope and kaleidoscope were, to their great wonderment, revealed to them by Mr. Phipson, who in his genial way did everything to interest and amuse them. An adjournment for tea was subsequntly made to the dinning-room, where the table was laiden with all sorts of eatables tempting to the youthful appetite. The youngsters were catered for by their generous hostess, kindly assisted by Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Uloth, Mr. Phipson, Mr. Wimbridge, and other friends. Substantial justice having been done to the tea, cake, fruit, &c., the party proceeded to the drawing-room, where some games were started by the ladies and Mr. Phipson, into the fun of which the lads entered with as much intelligence and test as children might do who enjoy the full use of all their faculties. For more than half an hour they kept up the merriment, desisting only when they were completely tired out. Some refreshments were then served to them, and shortly after seven o'clock, having cordially thanked their gracious entertainer for the admirable treat she had afforded them, they took their leave, bearing with them most pleasant remembrances of their evening at Bella Vista. Archbishop Porter and several other friends of the institution were present.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, in Elphinstone Circle. Mr. Abdoola M. Dharumsi, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1887, was submitted to the meeting:—

The account shows a profit of Rs. 34,181-8-11 which, considering the several disadvantages under which the company works, you will not consider unsatisfactory. Your directors regret that the difficulty of working with insufficient capital is not lessened, and that no portion of the new capital has yet been subscribed. With more capital there can be no doubt that the working would show better results, as at present the company has to pay heavy interest which, in the year under report, amounted to Rs. 66,085-12-7. Out of the said sum of Rs. 34,181-8-11 your directors propose to write off Rs. 30,000 to depreciation account and Rs. 4,000 to the tank building account. The latter sum will shortly have to be spent in repairing the tank. After writing off these two sums the whole balance remaining to the credit of the profit and loss account (including the balance of last year's account), will be Rs. 57,521, which will be carried to the next year's account. Your directers take this opportunity of informing you that in the month of April, 1887, they made arrangements with the mortgagees of the company's mill and obtained an extension of 2½ years to repay the loan. Advantage was taken at the same time to reduce the mortgage debt by Rs. 50,000 and it now stands at 5½ lakhs. The actual stock at the mills on the 31st of December last was taken by the auditors. The company's property is insured in the sum of Rs. 11,50,000 which you will consider sufficient.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; re-electing Messrs. M. R. DeQuadros and Dewjee Purbat as directors; and re-appointing Messrs. Govind Gungadhar and Edward G. Cabral as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.

THE adjourned inquest was held yesterday by the corone Dr. T. Blaney, into the circumstances attending the death of Maunsing Lalsing, aged about 22 years. Deceased, who was in the custody of the Police, and locked up in the police chowkey on the ground-floor of the Fort Police Court building, was found at about 5 o'clock on Friday morning last, the 27th ultimo, hanging by the neck, with his dhoti tied round his neck, and thus suspended from an iron bar of a window. Inspector Gordon Lyall was examined. He said he visited the Fort Police lock-up on the night of the 26th ultimo, at half-past 11 o'clock, accompanied by a policeman with a light. When he went in deceased jumped up, and a prisoner, named Megjee, who was in the same lock-up, was asleep. The witness awoke him, but did not speak to the deceased, and he then went away. All the lock-ups in Bombay are lighted, the lights being thrown into the room through iron bars in the doors. The Fort Police lock-up has no barred doors, and it is not lighted from the windows outside. These windows are barred and covered with iron netting.

Thomas Brennan, Constable of Police, was next examined,and said that he visited the Fort Police lock-up at 2-45 a.m., on the 27th ultimo, in company of a policeman with a light. The deceased and another prisoner were the only occupants who were then asleep. He tapped his stick on the wooden platform, when they both sat up. Witness did not speak to either of them, and then went away.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the coroner, said: On the 27th ultimo he viewed the body of the deceased, who was about 30 years of age. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he made an autopsy of the body. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the evidence he had heard and the *post mortem* appearances, he was of opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia from hanging.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously, "That the death of Maunsing Lalsing was caused by his having committed suicide by hanging himself with his dhotur in the Fort Police Chowkey. The jury are of opinion that the door of the lock-up should be a barred door and the inside of the lock-up should be lighted from the outside."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

"THE PLUNDER OF THE NIZAM."

THE plunder of the Nizam has been going on for the last seventy years, and is as scandalous a chapter as any in the annals of our rule in India. Not a single instance of such gigantic jobbery has occurred since the days of Warren Hastings. We hope a Parliamentary inquiry will be held, and if it does its duty it must bring to its bar every man implicated in these proceedings. Will no Burke come forward to impeach this Hastings and his friends? We hope the matter will not be hushed up. The whole secret promises to be out by the next week. The *Bombay Gazette* seems to be in possession of more reliable facts than it deems it advisable to publish.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE *Hindu Prakash* says:—When the Nizam suspended Abdul Huq and issued a resolution, pointing out the suspicious circumstances in the transactions with which the latter had been officially connected on behalf of his Highness's Government, it was generally supposed that the whole thing, of which so much was being made, would end in a *fiasco*. Abdul Huq, as it appeared from all accounts, official and unofficial, was not the only man whose reputation and name, though they were of yesterday's growth, were concerned in what seems at present to be a most disgraceful affair. The India Office, the Government of India, the late Resident of Hyderabad, and last, though not the least of all, Col. Marshall, have had their part to play in the matter, and where so many were concerned, it was felt that in the end nobody would be hurt by the present disclosures, but every one would be whitewashed. This feeling still continues among the public, who have a misgiving as to the results of the enquiry which so far the Nizam's Government have undertaken to institute with a firmness and resolution very rarely seen in a Native Prince or his Minister now-a-days. And it looked at one time as though that misgiving was going to be verified, for when Mr. Labouchere asked for a Parliamentary enquiry into the Abdul Huq affair, Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, refused to grant any such enquiry on the ground that the British Government were not disposed to interfere with the internal administration of any Native State. But better counsels have since prevailed. The Government of India has wisely consented to an enquiry, and Mr. Labouchere's request for a Parliamentary Committee has been granted. The full blaze of light which a Parliamentary enquiry is sure to throw on the whole subject will reveal to the world all the dark recesses of Hyderabad politics and will not fail in the long run to be a great blessing to the Nizam's Government.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. The chairman had to wait nearly three-quarters of an hour, in order to secure a quorum. The members present were:—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Surgeons-Major G. Waters and J. Arnott, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Major Selby, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, and Rustomjee Nasserwanjee Khory, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jeverilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Narayen Gunesh Chandawarker, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Shivjee Dhurmajee, and Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy.

DR. PETERSON'S RESIGNATION.

The following letter, written by Dr. Peterson to Mr. Bar row, the clerk of the Corporation, was read:—"Will you kindly intimate to the chairman that I find myself compelled, to my great regret, to sever my connection with the Corporation, and accordingly I hereby resign my seat?"

Dr. Cowasji proposed that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, in seconding the proposition, said the letter should be recorded with the regret of the Corporation that Dr. Peterson should have been compelled to resign his seat.

The letter was recorded with the expression of the Corporation's regret as suggested.

WITHHOLDING A GRANT.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee asked the meeting, in accordance with a recommendation of the Town Council, to give their sanction to the renewal of lapsed grants for 1888-87 under certain budget heads. The amounts so renewed were to be reported to the Council, when the accounts for the past year were closed. At the desire of some of the members the list of the grants, which had not been previously circulated in consequence of an oversight, was read to the meeting. Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia thought the information supplied to them was not sufficient to justify them in giving their sanction to the renewal of the grants. If they did so, they would be taking "a leap in the dark," and he concluded by moving an amendment postponing the consideration of the matter. The amendment found no seconder. Mr. P. M. Mehta, however, observed that Mr. Kapadia's objection "had something in it," and when the votes came to be taken on Mr. Dosabhoy's motion, it was rejected by a narrow majority.

The Acting Commissioner said with some warmth that the meaning of the decision come to by the majority was that he must stop works in progress, as he had no money to carry on the works that were now under construction.

Major Selby (interrupting): Is this in order, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman.: This is not in order.

A QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

The next subject was the Town Council's resolution, dated 4th April, 1888, recommending the Corporation to sanction the outlay of Rs. 1,500 from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of removing water and gas mains from that part of the Nepean Sea Road, which is to be made over to Mr. Jehangeer Cowasji Jehangeer, and relaying the mains on the new roadway which has been constructed there. Mr. Jehangeer agreed to give a portion of his land adjoining the sea to the Municipality in return for the Municipality giving up a piece in front of his house, in order to enable him to extend and improve his property. Since this arrangement for an exchange of land had been made, a question had arisen as to who should provide for the cost of removing the gas and water pipes from the ground to be handed over to Mr. Jehangeer. When the subject came on for discussion at a recent meeting of the Town Council, it was resolved that, without prejudice to the rights of the Municipality, the water main and gas pipes should be removed, and the land in dispute be handed over to Mr. Jehangeer, and that the question of the cost of the removal be referred to arbitration. In the meanwhile, Mr. Ollivant, in whose time the arrangement regarding the exchange of land had been carried out, was written to for information as to how it happened that a question materially affecting the interests of the Corporation had not been attended to. Pending the reply of Mr. Ollivant and the decision of the arbitrator, the Council resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction Rs. 1,500 to defray the possible necessary expenditure to effect the removal of the pipes.

Mr. Ollivant, replying to the reference made to him, said: "I have no recollection of any demand having been made by Mr. Jehangeer that the gas and water pipes should be removed from the old roadway on its becoming his property; nor of any estimate having been prepared or discussed in that behalf. I can only say, to the best of recollection, this question was never discussed before me, either from the point of view of the engineer's department or of Mr. Jehangeer."

Sir Henry Morland, in proposing the expenditure of Rs. 1,500, gave a history of the transaction by which Mr. Jehangeer was to obtain from the Municipality a thousand square yards of land forming part of the thoroughfare and fronting his house at Rs. 5 per square yard, and instead of paying the value of the land, he was to hand over a portion of his own land adjoining the sea, for the purpose of the public road. The negotiations had commenced two years ago, in March, 1886; but it was not until the 14th April, 1887, that Mr. Jehangeer wrote a letter asking, in a letter addressed to the Superintendent of Roads, that the road be handed over to him in three months, and that the water main and gas pipes be removed from it. The Superintendent of Roads replied that the road would be handed over to him as soon as practicable, but he made no reference whatever to the removal of the pipes demanded by Mr. Jehangeer. It subsequently appeared that no provision had been made in the agreement about the cost of removing the pipes, which was estimated to amount to Rs. 1,500. Mr. Jehangeer was, in the meantime, urgently asking for the land to be handed over to him, the more especially as the public road at the spot had been constructed. The matter eventually came before the Town Council, who resolved to refer it to arbitration, writing, in the meanwhile to Mr. Ollivant, for information as to whether any agreement had been made between the Municipality and Mr. Jehangeer as to the removal of the pipes. In Mr. Ollivant's reply, which had been received, he stated that this point was never brought under his consideration. The sum of Rs. 1,500 was asked for at present as the possible maximum expenditure which would have to be incurred by the Corporation. But although the Corporation had no legal claim against Mr. Jehangeer, it was quite possible that by the decision of the arbitrators they might have to pay a less amount.

Dr. De Souza seconded the proposition.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker thought it unfortunate that it had not been arranged who was to pay for the removal of the pipes. Though the arrangement between Mr. Jehangeer and the Municipality had never been reduced to writing, Mr. Jehangeer had acted up to his part of the engagement, and after the advice given by their solicitors, the speaker did not see why there should be any delay in handing over the land to that individual.

Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas believed that Mr. Jehangeer was not going to erect any building over the ground to be handed over to him, but was only going to convert it into a garden. If that were the case, he thought the pipes might be allowed to remain where they were.

Dr. Waters said that the Town Council had ordered an inquiry into the matter, and until they had been furnished with its result, they could not fully discuss the question. He, therefore, moved an amendment postponing the consideration of the subject, until the Corporation had been furnished with the result of Mr. Charles's investigations in the matter.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. N. B. Suntoke.

Mr. Kapadia spoke against the advisability of voting the expenditure before knowing what the decision of the arbitrators might be.

Mr. P. M. Mehta urged that the expenditure should be sanctioned, as the proposal to refer the matter to arbitration was subject to the land being handed over to Mr. Jehangeer. After the Town Council had passed their first resolution in the matter, Mr. Jehangeer, who had strong opinions about the rights of his own case, had gone to him (Mr. Mehta) to consult him in his professional capacity, telling him that he wanted immediately to proceed against the Corporation. Mr. Mehta continued that he had read the report of the first debate in the Town Council, which showed that while the members of that body admitted that Mr. Jehangeer had legal right on his side, they seemed to entertain a vague apprehension that, somehow or other, the moral right was not on his side. It appeared that although the Town Council had been convinced that the law was on his side, they seemed to think that it would be worth wasting money in contesting his claim in a court of law, if it were only to "show him up" in some way or other. He strongly dissuaded Mr. Jehangeer from rushing into a court of law, and asked him to write a letter to the Town Council to let the matter go to arbitration. The speaker had a talk over the matter with Sir Henry Morland, who, too, saw that arbitration was the best way of meeting the difficulty. Mr. Mehta then pointed out that in the exchange of land the benefit was not all on the side of Mr. Jehangeer, as had been supposed by some people. While the Municipality gave up their road, which was from 22 to 26 feet wide, they obtained in return for it a road 40 feet wide, which was more than a fair equivalent. By this arrangement, Mr. Ollivant had made a good bargain, as he always did, in the interests of the Municipality.

The Acting Commissioner was in favour of disposing of the question, rather than let it run on, as was proposed by Dr. Water, and leave everything in a state of indecision. The question was whether they were legally liable to provide the cost of the removal of the pipes or not, and its settlement was not at all affected by the question whether any of the subordinate officers in the Municipality had done well or ill in connection with the arrangement. That was an entirely executive matter which had nothing whatever to do with the real question at issue. When the negotiations first began in September, 1886, between Mr. Ollivant and Mr. Jehangeer, nothing was said on either side about the removal of the gas and water pipes. Had Mr. Jehangeer expressed his intentions about their removal, there was no doubt that Mr. Ollivant would have made suitable provision about the cost in the agreement. It was only in his letter, dated 14th April, 1887, written by Mr. Jehangeer not to Mr. Ollivant, but to his subordinate, that he made, for the first time, an entirely new stipulation, which had never been discussed before, namely, that the cost of the removal of the gas pipes and water main from his land should be borne by the Municipality. He was not satisfied about the equities of the case; but Mr. Jehangeer insisted upon his legal rights, and the Commissioner thought the best thing for the Corporation to do was to sanction the sum of Rs. 1,500, allowing the question of their final liability to be determined hereafter.

Dr. Arnott observed that while Mr. Mehta had said all that could be said in favour of Mr. Jehangeer's case, he had refrained from referring to the very great improvement which Mr. Jehangeer's property had undergone by the extension of his compound. (Hear, hear.) The speaker mentioned a somewhat similar case which had occurred at Mahaluxumi, in which Mr. Adenwala had borne the entire expense of the removal of the pipes.

Dr. Blaney was strongly of opinion that the agreement between the Municipality and Mr. Jehangeer ought to have been reduced to writing.

Sir Henry Morland, replying to the last speaker, said the resolution of the Town Council was quite as binding as any written deed or contract.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

THE PERIOD OF MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Some correspondence was submitted to the Corporation, with reference to the refusal of the Government of India, to allow the Tansa Water Loan to run for the period of sixty years, and ordering that for the future no money was to be borrowed by the Municipality for a longer period than forty years. The decision of the Government of India had particular reference to an application made under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act from the Municipal Commissioner, for permission to raise a loan of twelve lakhs for drainage and other sanitary works in this city. The loan was required for a period not exceeding sixty years,and it was proposed to raise it in two instalments of Rs. 6,00,000, each bearing interest at 5 per cent. The instalments required to meet the interest and sinking fund would amount to Rs. 63,500, which sum it was proposed to be annually included in the Budget of the Municipality.

In their reply to this application the Government of India say that "unless there are special reasons for the longer period proposed, the Government of India would prefer that the terms of the loan should be so arranged as to secure its repayment in forty years. If, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, there are no special reasons in this case for extending the period beyond forty years, the Government of India sanctions the loan being raised subject to its repayment within that period by means of a sinking fund."

The Municipal Commissioner thereupon wrote a letter furnishing reasons for raising the loan for a period of sixty years. The Government of India, however, did not think them sufficient and sanctioned the loan subject to the condition that it was to be re-paid in forty years.

Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner's, letter in favour of extending the period of repayment to sixty years was as follows:—

The reasons in favour of the period of 60 years are—

(*a*) The Corporation during this year considered the question of loan works, and many members were of opinion that the period should be 100 years, so as to spread the burden of works of permanent utility over three generations.

Eventually 60 years was settled, that being the longest period allowed by the new Municipal Bill.

(*b*) The Corporation Resolution, authorizing this loan, mentions 60 years.

A fresh sanction would be required to alter the period.

(*c*) Out of the 30 lakhs borrowed this year for the Tansa Works, the lenders were offered the option of shorter periods.

Only two lakhs were taken by one investor for 40 years, the remaining investors preferring to lend their 28 lakhs for the longer term.

This proves what the public demand is *viz.*, that a long investment is preferred, and the popularity of this Municipal paper is shown, by the rate for 5 per cent. Tansa bonds being now 105.

It is very important that the Municipality should continue to have the advantage of favourable rates by providing an investment acceptable to the public.

It must be remembered that the phrase "not exceeding sixty years" enables the Municipality to issue the bonds for 40 years or any lesser period, should the public wish it.

(*d*) The extra cost to this generation of providing sinking fund for 12 lakhs repayable in 40 years, would be about Rs. 7,000 per annum more than that required for a sixty-year loan, and as the Corporation have decided to provide all new permanent works out of loan, and an annual expenditure of not less than 5 lakhs will be necessary for ordinary public works not counting special schemes for completing drainage, &c. The additional provision for sinking fund would, in a few years, amount to a very large item and would disarrange the Budget.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, replied as follows to the Commissioner's letter:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 442, dated the 11th ultimo, forwarding a letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, in which the following reasons are urged in favour of the original proposal that the loan of 12 lakhs required for drainage and other sanitary works in that city should be repaid in a period not exeeding 60 years:—

(1) that many members of the Corporation are of opinion that the period should be 100 years, so as to spread the burden over three generations;

(2) that, as the Resolution authorizing the loan mentions 60 years, a fresh sanction would be required to alter the period;

(3) that, with one exception, the investors in the Tansa works loan preferred the longer term; and

(4) that the extra cost of this generation of providing a sinking fund for 12 lakhs, repayable in 40 years would be about Rs. 7,000 per annum more than that required if the repayment were spread over 60 years, and that as the Corporation have decided to provide all new permanent works out of loan and as an annual expenditure of not less than 5 lakhs will be necessary for ordinary public works, not counting special schemes for completing drainage, &c., the additional provision for a sinking fund would, in a few years, amount to a very large item and would disarrange the Budget.

"For these reasons the Bombay Government expresses the hope that the Government of India will be pleased to sanction the period of the loan for the longer term proposed.

"2. In reply I am to say that it appears to the Government of India essential that the terms of such loans should be so regulated that they do not throw forward too much of the burden on future generations. The popularity of a long investment is doubtless acceptable to the public in view of the expectation that, as time advances, five per cent. may be a high rate of interest. But, as the Municipality may reasonably hope then to be able to borrow at a cheaper rate, the guarantee of interest at five per cent. for a longer period than is necessary would, for this very reason, be prejudicial to its interests.

"3. The Secretary of State, in recently sanctioning the advance of money for the dock works at Calcutta and Bombay, insisted upon a sinking fund of one per cent.; and it cannot be said that the sanitary measures for which the present loan is required will be of a more permanent character than the Prince's Docks, in respect of which the Secretary of State made this condition. A sinking fund of one per cent. will pay off a loan in—

41	years, if improved, at	4	per cent.
38 2-3	ditto	4½	ditto.
37	ditto	5	ditto.

and the Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that, if the present generation are unwilling to pay so much as one per cent. towards a sinking fund, it is hardly justified in undertaking expenditure at the burden of its remote successors, or in assuming that these successors will not have sufficient similar burdens of their own.

"4. The Government of Bombay has not given definite expression to its own opinion as to the term of years in which the loan should be repaid; but, for the reasons given in the two preceding paragraphs the Governor-General-in-Council would prefer to maintain the previous decision that the repayment of the loan should not extend beyond a period of 40 years."

Mr. Charles wrote another letter asking the local Government to press the Government of India to allow the Tansa Loan to run for sixty years. The Commissioner said that so far as he understood para. 3 of the Government of India letter, the restriction of the loan period to 40 years was only insisted on in the case of smaller works. He went on to say:—

"The Government of India themselves have already sanctioned the raising for 60 years of the first two instalments of the Tansa Loan of 123 lakhs amounting in all to 47 lakhs as follows:—17 lakhs in 1886, *vide* Bombay Government Resolution No. 2102, dated 14th June 1886. 30 lakhs in 1887, Bombay Government Resolution, No. 2876, dated 21st September 1887. No objection was made to the period of 60 years entered in the applications for these instalments of the Tansa Loan. Further, the term of 60 years was also agreed to by implication in respect of the Vehar Lake Loan *vide* Bombay Government Resolution No. 3701, dated 19th October 1886, and para. 2 of Government of India letter No. 134 of 27th September 1886, quoted therein. It thus appears plain that, in the case of the larger works, the Government of India have already, in three successive instances, sanctioned the period of 60 years, and I have the honour to urge that it would not appear to be consistent to allow the first 47 lakhs of the Tansa Loan of 123 lakhs to be raised within a period of 60 years; but to restrict the remaining 76 lakhs to 40 years. It is, of course, impossible to recall the debentures already issued at 60 years, more especially as they were sued on the sanction of the Government of India. The sinking fund on them will therefore run as before at about ⅓ of a rupee per cent. for 60 years. Whereas if the remaining 76 are to be issued with a sinking fund of 1 per cent., the Corporation will have to provide ⅔ of a rupee per cent., more on 76 lakhs, than they anticipated when the Tansa scheme was sanctioned by them in 1885. This excess amounts to about Rs. 50,666 per annum. A very heavy charge in addition to the Rs. 6,49,787 already fixed as the necessary interest and instalment of the Tansa Loan of 123 lakhs. An unlooked for addition of more than half a lakh of rupees to the annual expenditure of the city is so large a sum that it cannot be met without an immediate increase in taxation, and the inevitable result will be an increase to the town duties lately reduced. In view of the great harm that will be caused by the reversal of calculations which have been accepted for several years past, and which have induced the Corporation both to reduce town duties and to engage in considerable other works for the sanitary improvement of the city, I earnestly hope that in the case of the remaining 76 lakhs of the Tansa Loan, at any rate, the period of 40 years may not be insisted on."

In a letter to the chairman of the Coporation, the Commissioner thus speaks of the financial effect of the Supreme Government's decision:—"This decision will materially effect the Budget provision for ordinary loans, and in the case of the Tansa Loan of 123 lakhs, will raise the final provision of interest and sinking fund from Rs. 6,49,000 to Rs. 6,92,000, thereby requiring the Corporation to provide an additional sum of Rs. 45,000 annually from 1893, when the full provision of interest and sinking fund has to be made. The Government of India's decision does not, of course, affect the 47 lakhs already raised for the Tansa Works with their sanction in the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, otherwise the additional sinking fund required for the Tansa Loan would be much greater. The decision, however, does apply to the loan of 12 lakhs for the Queen's Road and Girgaum Drainage and for laying water mains in Frere Road and also to the loan to be raised for the capital works to be carried out in the current year. The general effect of the decision is to raise the annual provision necessary for the sinking fund from about ⅓ of a rupee per cent., the sum required for a 60-year loan, to 6-7 per cent. per annum for a 40-year loan."

Major Selby contended that the decision of the Government of India was calculated to throw an unnecessary burden on the present generation, and the Corporation ought not to accept it without a very grave and earnest protest against it. He concluded by moving that the papers be referred to a committee, with a request that they would draw up a letter on the subject for submission to the Government of India and her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, that the committee be empowered to call for Municipal persons and papers, and to consult the Chamber of Commerce or any other body or persons that they might think fit; and that in the meantime sanction be given to an additional grant of Rs. 9,400 from surplus cash balance, as recommended by the Town Council. (The Town Council's resolution, recommending the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 9,400, was to meet the extra cost of the sinking fund and interest instalments of Rs. 12,00,000 Drainage and Water Works Loan, the new loan of Rs. 6,82,000, in consequence of the refusal of the Government of India to allow the loans to run for sixty years).

The proposition was seconded by Mr. P. M. Mehta.

Mr. Geary expressed his approval of the proposition to ask the Government of India to reconsider their decision. After a great deal of consideration, it had been decided, with the approval of the Government of Bombay, that it would be right and expedient to extend the period of repayment over sixty years. (Hear, hear.) He knew that of late there had been a strong reaction in England against the system of long loans which tied the hands of posterity, and it was proposed to reduce the period of the repayment of the loans borrowed by the Local Government Boards to twenty years. He had no doubt that it was necessary to put a check on the borrowing capacity of the Municipalities as a general rule; but while admitting the force of the arguments which were brought in favour of shortening the period of repayment and controlling the borrowing powers which were sometimes very recklessly used, he thought that in a matter like that of the Tansa Works, which, when carried out, would serve them not for sixty or hundred and sixty years, but so long as Bombay would endure, there was no reason for cutting them down to forty years. It would be quite as reasonable to cut them down to twenty or even ten years. (Hear, hear.) The committee,which it had been proposed to appoint, was a good one; and he did not oppose its appointment. But he thought that a matter of this kind ought to be left in the hands of the Standing Committee as the Town Council would hence forward be called. In the selection of the members of that committee they would have a guarantee of the balance of interests and a continuous knowledge of facts and traditions regarding particular questions as they came before it. In such matters they should resort to the constitutional committee of the Corporation who, from the nature of the case, were likely to be more familiar with all the details with regard to measures of this importance.

Dr. Blaney: What Mr. Geary proposes is to abolish all committees of the Corporation.

Mr. Geary: I beg your pardon, I made no such proposal.

The Chairman: No, Mr. Geary did not make any such proposal.

Dr. Blaney: But the proposal means that.

Mr. Geary: No, sir, it does not. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney then dwelt upon the services which the sub-committees of the Corporation had performed—services which he thought constituted the most brilliant part of the history of the Corporation. Addressing himself upon the question before the meeting Dr. Blaney said that their Municipality was one of the most solvent concerns, that after the lapse of a few years they would have completed nearly all the great works required for the city, and that compared to the magnitude of the Tansa and drainage works, those that would have to be undertaken by future generations would be very minor works. He argued that for these reasons it would be right and proper for the Government to let the period of the Tansa loan run over sixty years.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

The meeting then adjourned till Thursday afternoon, when the chairman hoped the members would come in time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th April, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·791
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·5
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW, NW, WNW, W, WNW W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	202

*From midnight to midnight.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SOOKHDEWDAS RAMNARAYEN AND OTHERS *vs.* CHOONILALL DEWCHMONLALL AND OTHERS.

AT the Small Causes Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judges, Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, for the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiffs in this case seek to recover damages from the defendants for breach of contract in failing to deliver 100 bales of fine Bengal cotton which they had agreed to sell to the plaintiffs. The facts of the case, which are admitted, are as follows:—On the 1st of January, 1888, the defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiffs 100 bales of fine Bengal cotton at Rs. 173-8 per candy, delivery to be made on or before the 25th of January. The contract is evidenced by the brokers bought and sold notes, and the material terms to which it is necessary to refer are the following:—Cotton to be "delivered at the buyers godown or railway station, Bombay." . . . "Cash on delivery Cotton Association terms. Contract not to be cancelled, delivery to Volkart Brothers." Before entering into the contract to purchase from the defendants the plaintiffs had entered into a contract to sell 100 bales of the same description of cotton deliverable at the same period to Volkart Brothers, and it was to cover this contract that the plaintiffs had contracted to buy from defendants. Before, however, the time for delivery had arrived as the price of cotton was rising the plaintiff's settled their contract of sale with Volkart Brothers by agreeing to repurchase the cotton from them. On the 17th of January the plaintiffs sent Volkart Brothers a delivery order addressed to the defendants requesting them to deliver the 100 bales to that firm. Volkart Brothers having, as I have already stated, resold the cotton to the plaintiffs, returned the delivery order to them on the 19th of January with an endorsement requiring delivery to be made to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs having in their turn again sold the cotton to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., endorsed the order to that firm on the 19th of January and forwarded it to them. Gaddum, Bythell & Co. applied to the defendants for delivery of the cotton, but it was, refused. Thereupon the plaintiffs wrote a letter to the defendants on the 20th of January, of which the following is a copy, "With reference to 100 bales of fine Bengal cotton, I bought from you under contract No. 19, I beg to state that I had given a delivery order for the said bales to Messrs. Volkart Brothers who endorsed over to me, and I endorsed the order and sent to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., who presented the order to you to take delivery from you, who inform us that you told them there were no bales in stock. Please, therefore, note that if you will fail to deliver the said 100 bales within the due date, you will be held responsible for the consequences that may arrise by you, non-delivery." On the 21st of January the plaintiff received a reply from the defendants, from which the following is an extract:—"In reply to your letter of the 20th instant you are aware that the contract provides that the delivery of the 100 bales should be made to Messrs. Volkart Brothers. I am not, therefore, bound to deliver any cotton to Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co. as requested by you." These are the admitted facts, and on those facts the only question which has been submitted by the parties for the decision of the court is, whether the defendants were justified in refusing to deliver the cotton to Gaddum, Bythell and Co., because the contract stated that delivery was to be given to Volkart Brothers. If the defendants were not justified in so doing, then they have broken their contract, and are liable in damages. Neither side has given any evidence of custom; the case therefore rests on the intention of the parties to be gathered from the terms of the contract. I am of opinion that the proviso to deliver to Volkart Brothers, is not a material part of the contract, and that when that firm directed delivery to be made to the plaintiffs, and the plaintiffs to Gaddum, Bythell and Co., the defendants were bound to carry out that direction. It appears to me that the insertion of the name of the party to whom delivery is to be given is for the purpose of ear-marking the contract as having been entered into to cover one already made. Under the terms of the contract defendants were entitled to payment before parting with their cotton, and it could not be a matter of any importance to them from whom they received payment. Suppose the price of cotton had fallen, and Volkart Brothers had, without good reason, refused to take delivery of the cotton, when tendered to them, would not the plaintiffs have had a right to say that they would take it themselves, or to direct delivery to a third person? Would the defendants be allowed to say that as Volkart Brothers had refused to take delivery, they would deliver to no other person, and sue the plaintiff in damages? Clearly not. There never was any contract between defendants and Volkart Brothers, and the defendants were under no obligation to that firm. The contracting parties were the plaintiffs and defendants, and I am of opinion that the person nominated in the broker's note to take delivery must be regarded as the agent of the purchaser, and that the purchaser has the right when the time for delivery arrives, to nominate another agent if so disposed. For these reasons the plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict for the amount claimed with costs, Rs. 30.

THE SABAPATHY PRESS COMPANY.

THE following is a report of directors of the Sabapathy Press Company (Limited), to be submitted at the annual meeting of the shareholders on May 3:—Your directors have now the great pleasure to lay before you their usual annual balance sheet and statement of profit and loss made up to 31st December, 1887. The nett profits during the year have amounted to Rs. 80,438-5-11 including Rs. 11,085-0-6 brought forward from last year's account. From this your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 120 per share or at the ra te of 24 per cent. per annum which will absorb Rs 60,000, leaving Rs. 20,438-5-11 to be carried forward to next year's account. The shareholders will have to appoint two directors in place of Messrs. R. Venkata nursiah and P. Soondrum Moodr, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will also have to appoint an auditor for the current ye ar and fix his remuneration.

STRANGE LAWS AND CUSTOMS IN SIAM.

A REPORT has been forwarded from Bangkok to the Foreign Office of a journey undertaken by Mr. C. E.W.Stringer to the Laos State of Nan, towards the end of last year, in conjunction with Mr. F. S. Clarke, an English merchant, resident in Bangkok. The travellers received some information from one of the members of the Sanam or Court-house concerning the laws and customs of Nan.

For stealing an elephant, killing an elephant, a buffalo, or a bullock, the punishment is death. Murder and housebreaking are also punished with death. A person detected in smoking opium is imprisoned for three years, and for a second offence he would probably be put to death. This system appears to work well, there having been no execution during the year then current, and only one the year before, while there were only four or five prisoners at the time of their visit.

With regard to slaves, every man of the lower orders must be enrolled at the Sanam as the slave of some master, but he is allowed to choose whom he will serve, and if he does not like one he may re-enrol himself as the slave of another, his own name being then changed. A slave is fed by his master while he is working for him, but at other times he must feed himself. No purchase-money is paid for him by his owner. During the first three days of our stay we went daily to see the cremation ceremonies, which took place in the open space in front of the palace, the chief and his sons looking on from bamboo sheds erected for the purpose.

The first day we saw some boxing by young Laos, which the people seemed never tired of watching. Some novel features to Europeans were the postures and grimaces which seemed to be considered an essential part of the fighting, and the use of the feet, in which some of the combatants were rather dexterous, occassionally dealing their antagonists a smart blow in the face with them.

On the second day, in addition to the boxing, a game was played which bore some resemblance to football. A large cocoa-nut well greased was thrown amongst a number of young men, who then struggled to get possession of it, and the one who managed to get away with it to the other end of the ground received a prize.

After the ceremony of throwing limes containing 2-anna pieces among the crowd had taken place, the "prasat," or wooden structure containing the urn, was borne aloft on the shoulders of about ninety men, and carried out to a place on the bak of the river, about a quarter of a mile from the walls, followed by a long procession, in which were the sons of the chief, with their attendants. In accordance with the barbarous custom prevalent here, the "prasat" was opened and the body taken out and stripped of all its coverings before the pyre was lighted by the Upasat.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BOTH RICH and POOR can now avail themselves of the variety of FANS for this hot weather. Just opened by SHROFF BROTHERS. Prices beyond competition.

LOST, on Monday night in the Fort, a white POINTER BITCH with brown forehead and ears, and brown patches on body. Answers the name of "Cora." Height about 2 feet. The finder will be rewarded by Th. KLEIN, opposite Custom House.

NEW RAILWAY HOTEL, Byculla, near J. J. Hospital, newly furnished. Excellent accommodation. Under new European Lady's management. Wine and Spirit of the best Brand.

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SALE, THIS DAY, Juggonnath Sunkersett's Estates (THIS DAY, 2nd May, Mahableshwar ; 3rd, Matheran). Reference, auction advertisement of M. J. and Co.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE, good Riding and Driving, owner going Home, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, SATURDAY.

WANTED, a TUTOR to teach French for the Matric to a young lady at Byculla.—Apply personally to "A.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

CONSOLS declined to par in London yesterday, and Rentes in Paris were ¼ lower at 106⅝. Silver, according to Reuter, was ⅛d. per oz. dearer at 42 11-16d ; but at £68¼ for Fours, and £72 5-16 for 4½ per cents. Rupee Securities were unchanged. Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered at 106½. There was a rise of ¼ per cent. in the market rates of Discount, making that for short London Bills 1½, and for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper 1¾ per cent. per annum.

The Tin Syndicate was reported to have collapsed yesterday, with buyers at 90 only ; but a press telegram under to-day's date states that the price closed at 102.

The market for East Indian Wheat had become dull ; but the only change made in quotations is in the case of Club No. 2, which comes 3d. per quarter lower to arrive *via* the Canal. In Mincing Lane Linseed was firm, and Rapeseed and Coffee quiet, but pices were unaltered.

Cotton in Liverpool was firm to the close yesterday, the sales, at 14,000 bales inclusive of 1,000 Surats, having aggregated 1,000 bales more than was expected in the morning. There was no change in spot prices ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for May-June, and 1-64d. up in all other positions, excepting April-May, for which no quotation is given. Manchester was firm, but without quotable alteration in prices. The Liverpool market opened firm again this morning ; probable sales, 12,000 bales ; Imports, 29,000 bales.

There was an improvement in New York yesterday, the spot price having moved up 1-16, say to 9⅞ cents ; while August Futures were 10 points higher at 10·09 cents.

This upward movement was, in face of comparatively heavy Receipts at the U. S. Ports, wired as 6,000 bales, the total figures for the three years now giving the following comparison :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	6,000	800	6,900
Two days' do. ...	9,000	3,900	11,100
Since 1st Sept., 1887..	5,188,000	5,122,900	5,055,100

A very steady feeling was noticeable in our local market at opening this morning, in sympathy with the advices to hand by wire, and when it was found that local consumers were still buyers of ready stuff, dealers endeavoured to obtain an advance on yesterday's rates. Only in Bengals and Bhownuggur, however, did they succeed in establishing a rise of Re. 1, and in the case of the former growth they were assisted by a continuance of the demand from shippers, who are reported to have been buyers of "Good" at Rs. 175, of "Fully Good" at Rs. 182½ ; and "Fine" at Rs. 189. The first and last, however, have not been obtainable under Rs. 176 and 189, respectively, for this month ; while of "Fully Good" there have again been no sellers. Demand has to-day run principally on Dhollera descriptions, and about a third of the total purchases have consisted of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 200-6 ; and Dhollera proper, at Rs. 212. Some Wudwan has also been taken at Rs. 197-8. Broach has been a good deal enquired for, and some 500 bales have found buyers at Rs. 234-5. The other purchases reported consist of Bengals, at Rs. 187-93 ; Dharwar, at Rs. 207½ ; Pachora, at Rs. 191-4 ; Degras, at Rs. 213 ; and a little Untni, at Rs. 183-4 per candy.

WHEAT.—A fair amount of business has been passing to-day in Ekdani, which continues to arrive very freely. The market generally is quiet, and the rates quoted by dealers show no change from yesterday's.

SEEDS.—Considerable transactions have been reported both in Linseed and Rapeseed, but we have to note no further movement in prices, which are quoted as before, all round, in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	16,400	bales.
Wheat	145,455	cwts.
Linseed	32,764	"
Rapeseed	18,662	"
Gingelly	986	"
Poppy Seed	8,201	"
Groundnuts	1,595	"

FREIGHTS are dull and declining, with holders of tonnage showing more anxiety every day to secure cargo even at a sacrifice, and we hear that room for favourite ports has been freely offered this afternoon at 18s. 9d. per ton to the end of the month.

EXCHANGE has been weak, and rates, after opening on the level of yesterday's quotations, have receded therefrom 1-32d. for Bank Bills, 1-32d. to 1-16d. for Wire Transfers, and 1-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. A few Credits came out at 1s. 4 15-32d ; and later at 1s. 4 7-16d ; and some Bank Wire Transfer was placed this afternoon at at 1s. 4 5-16d ; but business, on the whole, has been very restricted. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-8d.	"
Credits do. do. ...	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Francs do. do. ...	1·73¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a good demand for Fours for money at 100⅛ ; while for the May account the rate, under the influence of many sellers, was quoted at 99⅞. The cash rate afterwards advanced another ⅛ per cent. closing at 100¼. The quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper is put back to 106½.

SHARES.—There has been a little more doing in this market to-day, and in Mill Scrip we have to note an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay United and David ; of Rs. 3 in Coorla ; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi, and City of Bombay Manufacturing ; and of Rs. 2½ in Ripon. Bombay Fire Insurance shares are quoted Rs. 50 higher. Bombay and New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 dearer ; Mofussil Press are down Rs. 2½. Cooper, Madon have moved up Re. 1½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 dearer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	832½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1075
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	215
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	175
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	5·5
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	100
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	250
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1200
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2.	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	850
...thwell & Austin,	1000			...	30

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BYRAMJEE—On May 1, at Queen's Road, near the Marine Line Station, Avabai, wife of Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Secretary, Parsee Punchayet Fund. The funeral will take place this morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THORNHILL—April 21, at Agra, the wife of Captain H. B. Thornhill, B.S.C., of a daughter.

DEATH.

DODSWORTH—April 17, at Rangoon, Burma, Albert Thompson Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1888.

THE refusal of the Government of India to sanction the borrowing of any further portion of the money required for the Tansa waterworks for a period of sixty years, is an application of a principle which had not occurred to that Government in 1886, when it sanctioned the raising of seventeen lakhs of that loan, or in 1887, when sanction was accorded to the raising of thirty lakhs. On neither occasion was any objection raised to the period of sixty years, which was the basis on which the financing of the Tansa scheme had been determined upon with the cognizance of the Bombay Government and the approval of the Government of India. That the Government of India has the legal right to prescribe the conditions under which the Corporation may borrow money is not in any doubt. The Local Authorities Loans Act (Act XI. of 1879) empowers the Governor-General in Council to make bye-laws to regulate the raising of loans by Municipalities or other local authorities. Under the provisions of this Act the orders of the Supreme Government have fixed the limit of the period at which such loans are to be repaid at thirty years, reserving to the Governor-General in Council the power to extend the period in special cases. We shall presently show that in the case of the Tansa water-works an exceptional case has arisen, which would fully justify the Government of India in extending the period to sixty years ; and that the Government itself has recognised the exceptional character of it, and has extended the period to sixty years in 1886 and again in 1887, as we have just mentioned. It cannot be said that the Government of India so acted in absence of mind, or without sufficient knowledge of the facts, for the matter was very fully discussed while the ways and means for the realisation of the Tansa scheme were being sought out. Mr. Ollivant brought to the notice of both Governments the claims of the city to special consideration. He asked that the Government of India should advance the money required at four-and-a-half per cent., a rate which would have been remunerative to the lender, and would have saved the city from the necessity of paying five or even six per cent. in the open market. When the Supreme Government declined to take this course it was pointed out by the Municipal Commissioner on the part of the Corporation that the burden of the unpaid portion of the Vehar loan would render the charge for the Tansa works very difficult to bear. It was therefore proposed that the Tansa loan should be extended over sixty years, and that the time for the repayment of the balance of the Vehar loan should also be extended to sixty years, so that the double burden on the present generation should not be too heavy. This proposal was accepted as reasonable, and the remainder of the Vehar loan has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been extended so that it might run concurrently with the Tansa loan. The principle was agreed to and acted upon all round. The first forty-seven lakhs of the Tansa loan was borrowed for sixty years. But when it is a question of borrowing a further instalment of thirty lakhs the Government of India suddenly orders that the remaining seventy-six lakhs must be borrowed for a period of forty years only.

It seems to us that the Bombay Corporation has a right to complain. It has been seriously misled in a matter of great moment, and the equilibrium of its budget has been disturbed by the sudden repudiation of an understanding to which the Government of India stood pledged. That understanding was arrived at after due consideration of the special circumstances which justified the exceptional extension of the period over which the one hundred and twenty-three lakhs loan for the Tansa water-supply was to run. We say nothing of the decision of the Government of India to refuse to allow the twelve lakhs loan for the Queen's Road and Girgaum drainage, or the loan to be raised for works to be constructed out of capital during the current year, to extend over more than forty years. No understanding, express or tacit, can be pleaded in regard to them, and the Supreme Government is free to exercise its discretion. But in regard to the Tansa loan the discretion which the Government may claim to exercise now ought not to differ in degree or in kind from that which was manifested in recognising the reasonableness of the arrangements for financing that costly project. There is not even an attempt to show that anything has changed but the views of the Government of India. The case for adhering to the understanding first arrived at and in part carried out is very clear and very strong. We are not without hope that the Government of India on a review of the facts may reconsider a decision which will upset all the calculations on which the construction of the Tansa works was undertaken. Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, in a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, puts the financial effect of the sudden change of policy on the part of the Government of India very succinctly. Having shown that the debentures for the first forty-seven lakhs of the loan have been already issued and cannot be recalled, and that they will be repaid by a sinking fund of one-third of a rupee per cent. for sixty years, the remaining seventy-six lakhs, covering forty years, will entail an outlay of two-thirds of a rupee per cent. more than the one-third per cent. calculated upon. The result will be that from the year 1893, in addition to the Rs. 6,49,787 provided for, the Municipality will have to pay Rs. 50,666 per annum for a period of forty years. As Mr. Charles states, an unlooked for addition of more than half a lakh of rupees to the annual expenditure of the city is so large a sum that it cannot be met without an immediate increase of taxation, and the inevitable result will be an increase of taxation.

THE latter half of 1887 was not a prosperous time for the Indian Railways. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway showed a decrease in the net earnings of the half-year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1886, of nearly eighteen and a quarter per cent, the receipts being 7·75 per cent. less and the expenditure 1·63 per cent. more. The decrease was, of course, mainly in the merchandise traffic, which fell off by Rs. 12,37,932. The short wheat crop was the cause of mischief in this case, as in the case of the other companies, for receipts for wheat traffic were Rs. 18,19,376 less than in the last half of 1886. The cotton traffic also was unsatisfactory, showing a diminution of two lakhs and three-quarters of rupees. There were several small items of increase, but the only considerable one was an increase of Rs. 5,80,777 on account of the carriage of railway material for other companies—a statistical reminder, apparently, that the Nagpur-Bengal is in process of construction. In the coaching traffic receipts, again, there was a falling off, but only of about Rs. 37,000, but the fact has no economical significance, as it resulted almost entirely from a diminution in the military and police traffic, the ordinary passenger receipts in fact showing an increase rather more than equivalent to the decrease in the coaching traffic as a whole. The half-year's returns, in fact, suffer in comparison only with 1886, which was a year of abnormal activity in the export trade ; when the comparison is spread over half-a-dozen years it is shown that the capacity of the revenue of the line for development is by no means at an end. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway also the earnings show a falling off, but there was at the same time a considerable reduction in the charges. Thus, while the gross earnings for the half-year fell from Rs. 56,27,307 to Rs. 45,81,222, the gross charges were Rs. 23,28,050, as compared with Rs. 26,45,368 in the latter half of 1886. The net result was a profit of a little over 22½ lakhs, as compared with Rs. 29,81,939 in the last half of the previous year. The financial result of the working in which the public will take most interest is the fact that despite diminished receipts the State will not have to act upon its guarantee, the net profits being sufficient, but only barely sufficient, to meet the guaranteed interest. But for a fortuitous delay in the arrival of certain material for the line from England, and the consequent reduction of charges, there would have been a deficit. Taking the year as a whole, however, though the net profit was only £647,975, as against £729,003 in 1886, the earnings showed a large surplus over the sum required for the guaranteed dividend, the net profit being equal to £7-11-9 per cent. The diminution in receipts was due chiefly to the large falling off in the goods traffic *via* Sabarmati, in other words to the diminished carriage of wheat and grain from the Rajputana-Malwa line and lines beyond. On that line there was a loss in the half-year, the receipts being about half a lakh short of the guaranteed interest charged. Here again the principal cause of the falling off in receipts was the decrease in the grain and wheat traffic. That booked at Delhi was 14,666 tons less than in 1886, and 41,513 tons less than in 1885, while the bookings from beyond Delhi showed a falling off of 22,865 tons on the traffic of 1886 and of 60,555 tons on that of 1885.

THE prosperity of the Irrawadi Flotilla Company has lately furnished the theme of some not too judiciously written articles in the Rangoon *Times*, the republication of which for the information of British and American Chambers of Commerce is apparently intended to indicate to capitalists at a distance that a golden harvest awaits them if they will only send out a fleet of vessels of light draught to Burma. The Rangoon paper seems to have had a good case—too good, indeed, for it to have been wholly spoiled by the over pugnacious fashion in which it has been stated. No doubt the Flotilla Company have done important service to the public, as they certainly did to the Government during the late campaign. But they have been and are being well paid for it, and we have heard from their advocates nothing that would upset the general objection against leaving a great public service as the carrying trade of the Irawadi must be to a corporation of monopolists. There are two ways of doing away with the inconvenience of a carrying monopoly. One is the introduction of Government control in the interest of the public, as is practically the case in the railway systems of most countries. The other is the introduction of effective competition. There seem to be good reasons for the desire expressed in Rangoon that the Company may not much longer have sole possession of the river. The rates are said to be high, and the service to be so inadequate that large quantities of cargo are left at the stations up the river risking deterioration and the loss of the market. And although on both points evidence is likely to be in conflict, it is evident that the Company are receiving freights which they might reduce without depriving themselves of fair profits. A company which can declare a dividend and bonus of twenty per cent., and, after allowing for depreciation, can add to the reserve fund a sum equivalent to fifteen per cent., is doing at least as well for itself as for the public. However, the practical outcome of the controversy is plain enough. If the Irrawadi traffic is so large that one company cannot make provision for it, and if such handsome profits are to be made, the proclamation of the facts should bring an early and an easy remedy. It should, in that case, be as easy to start a new flotilla at Rangoon as it is to build a new cotton mill in Bombay.

THE construction of light railways is so constantly being urged as an economical means of connecting thinly populated districts with the main lines, that even a trade catalogue which throws light on the methods and cost of work of this kind has a public interest. Messrs. Fowler of Leeds are in treaty for the construction of a line from Nandgaum to Aurungabad, and in the highly probable event of the project being carried out an "object lesson" of great interest in cheap railway construction will be afforded. Another well known firm, Messrs. Birch of Liverpool, have brought their productions under notice in an exceedingly comprehensive illustrated catalogue, in which any State or local administration ambitious about embarking in a minor railway enterprise would find all the information it needed as to cost and appliances. A wide distribution of this catalogue might be of service to some of the Native States, who have not yet done half as much for themselves in this direction as they might do.

AN important question relating to the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court over a European British subject, charged with a criminal offence in Sind, was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons yesterday. The Kurrachee City Magistrate's criminal return for January last, including mention of the sentence of six months' simple imprisonment passed by Mr. F. Gibbons upon James Grant, late manager of the Kurrachee branch of the Bank of Bombay, for criminal breach of trust as an agent, was sent up to the High Court by the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind as the return of the trial of a European British subject. The sentence passed upon the accused appeared to their Lordships to be inadequate ; and if the accused could be regarded as a European British subject, the sentence, in their Lordships' opinion, would have been illegal. The accused, having been required by notice to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be reversed, and why he should not be committed to the High Court for trial, Mr. Inverarity argued the matter before their Lordships on his behalf. He contended that as the accused did not claim at the trial to be dealt with as a European British subject, he could not now be regarded as such, and that, as the offence was committed in Sind, where the highest court of criminal appeal or revision was the Sadar Court, the case fell under the general rules of the Code of Criminal Procedure and not under the special rules contained in chapter 33 ; and that, therefore, the High Court at Bombay had no jurisdiction to review the case under chapter 32. Not without hesitation, their Lordships, in giving judgment yesterday, adopted the view of the law contended for by counsel. Where a European British subject waived his right to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he was tried, he could not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case. He thereby lost all the benefits of the special procedure provided for him, including the right to have the proceedings in his case reviewed by a Presidency High Court if another court exercised the highest criminal revision under the Code in cases other than those against European British subjects in the place where he was tried. As the accused in the present case waived his rights as a European British subject, he would not have the right to ask their Lordships to review the proceedings in his case ; and they had not the right to interfere. The record and proceedings were therefore returned to the Magistrate.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for an elective Trustee of the port of Bombay, to act during the absence for six months' of Mr. James G. Smith, resulted in the election of Mr. M. C. Turner, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

A TELEGRAM from Hongkong, of yesterday's date, gives only 3,000 bales of Indian yarn as sold during the preceding week, exchange being quoted at Rs. 222 per 100 dollars, market and prices not encouraging.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Royal Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland will, this year, be presented with a portfolio containing six etchings by W. Hole, A. R. S. A., after-paintings in the Scottish National Gallery by Van Dyke, Ruisdael, Watteau, Ewbank, and others. In addition to this a chance will be given in the drawing for prizes. Thanks to the assiduity and energy with which Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the honorary secretary, has pushed forward its interests, the Association has a large number of supporters in India, and the list of subscribers for the present year includes the names, not only of a large number of Scotsmen and Englishmen, but of several Parsee and Hindu gentlemen, who, equally with Scotsmen, commend the object for which the Association has been established, namely, the "advance of the cause of art in Scotland, by affording encouragement to its professors." The list is headed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and includes the names of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Hon. C. H. Moose, the Hon. S. D. Sassoon and others. The list closes early in June.

THE conversion of the Nagpur-Chhatisgarh State Railway from metre gauge to broad is being rapidly carried out by the engineers of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company. The rails on the standard gauge have now been laid five miles beyond Raipur, thus enabling heavy material trains to work along nearly 200 miles of the line.

IT is currently reported in Kabul that Russian troops are advancing from Charjui up the left bank of the Oxus towards the Afghan frontier. It is always difficult to get trustworthy news of the movements of the Russians on the Oxus, and we cannot say what truth there may be in this report ; but the spring is the time when the ambitious officers of the Czar in Central Asia usually begin to show activity. Russia has so far only occupied Karki, some 130 miles south-east of Charjui, and she may now consider it desirable to push her outposts right to the new frontier line at Kham-i-Ab. She is quite within her right in doing this, but her tactics on the Oxus must be carefully watched in connection with European politics.

THE Amir was expected to reach Kabul on the 23rd. At the conclusion of his stay in the Lachman Valley he dismissed the various Khans to their homes and sent back Gholam Hyder, his Commander-in-Chief, to Jellalabad to superintend the preparations for the expedition up the Kunar Valley. No movements are to be made until the termination of Ramzan, the month of fasting. Gholam Hyder's plan is, nominally, to push troops right up to the borders of Kafiristan with the assistance of various local petty chiefs, and to punish the Siah Posh clans if they venture to show fight. The real objective of the expedition, as we have before pointed out, is the subjugation of Jandol and Nawagai in Bajaur, which can best be attempted from the Kunar direction.

THE dacoits who have been causing the recent disturbances in the Tavoy district crossed the Siamese frontier about two months ago, and since then the villagers on the British side have joined them. Much alarm is felt at Tavoy amongst the natives and Europeans, as it was expected the dacoits would make an attack on Thursday. Their numbers are variously estimated at from 100 to 300, with sixty guns. They were supposed to be nine miles north-east of Tavoy. Major Adamson marched there, but found they had moved. Mr. Aldworth was all right, but the Burman magistrate with him had been killed. The leader of the Tavoy insurgents is said to be an ex-constable of the Thongya District Police who bolted some time ago with two months' pay of his fellow policemen. He went first to Shwegyeen, thence to Moulmein and Tavoy. At the latter place he managed to get a following of six Burmans and six Shans. This tail is now probable largely increased by bad characters from the Siamese frontier as well as our own territory. The Moulmein paper says that at Naboolay they fired the guard house and Burman Magistrate's house, giving some money to the poor, and said they did not intend attacking the villagers but only Government servants. They gave out that two Shan Princes were with them.

SURGEON-MAJOR PRENDERGAST, one of the unfortunate officers drowned a few days ago at Kirkee, had seen a considerable amount of active service, and had on one occasion a narrow escape from death at the hands of the enemy. When the Arabs broke into the square of our infantry at Tamai, during the Suakim expedition of 1884, Surgeon-Major (then Surgeon) Prendergast was in the act of attending to the wounded of the 26th Regiment, and while in a stooping position was badly speared by one of the Arab fanatics. The wound he then received was of a very severe character, as it divided several of the ribs, and penetrated deeply into the lung. It was at first considered likely to prove mortal, but after a long and painful illness the wounded man recovered sufficiently to be able to return to duty. Surgeon Prendergast's services were mentioned most favorably in despatches by Sir Gerald Graham, and as he was not only a general favourite, but also an excellent medical officer, his loss to the Service will be much felt.

VERY little racing will take place at the hill stations this year. There will probably be no meeting in the Doon till towards the close of the season ; and that it was proposed to hold at Simla next month has been postponed indefinitely owing to the few entries.

IT IS reported in Belgrade that Queen Nathalie has lately expressed a strong desire to return to Servia. It is stated that she communicated this wish to King Milan through a person in a high position in Vienna, promising that she would abstain from all political concerns in the future. She laid stress on the fact that her son was now twelve years of age, that he was growing strange to his country, and that his return was most desirable. King Milan answered that the Queen's return would greatly increase all the difficulties against which he was contending, that his son was under an excellent governor, that no alarm need be felt on the subject, as he himself had also lived out of the country until his fifteenth year, and only then began to learn Servian. Queen Nathalie is therefore to remain abroad.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, MAY 1.

The official bulletin, which was issued this morning regarding the health of the Emperor Frederick, is less satisfactory.

There was a slight increase of fever last night.

THE BOULANGER PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, APRIL 30.

A letter from General Boulanger denies that he is in favour of France adopting an aggressive policy.

THE RAILWAY TO SAMARCAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 30.

M. de Lesseps and Professor Vambery, of Budapesth, have been invited by the Russian Government to the opening ceremony of the Merv-Samarcand Railway, which takes place on the 27th instant.

THE VATICAN AND IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 1.

It is reported that Archbishop Moran, who is now in Sydney, will replace Archbishop Walsh in Dublin.

THE TIN SYNDICATE.

Tin closed yesterday at 102.

CHINESE LABOUR SHUT OUT IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, APRIL 30.

A gang of 270 Chinese labourers arrived in the harbour here to-day, but the authorities have refused permission to land.

AYUB KHAN.

BAGDAD, APRIL 29.

Ayub Khan, accompanied by his harem and one thousand attendants, under the superintendence of Colonel Mocklar, left here last night for Bussorah *en route* for India.

H. M. S. HUMBER.

ISMAILIA, APRIL 30.

Her Majesty's steamer Humber, homeward bound from Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

SIR EDWARD BUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Sir Edward Buck goes to Europe on three months' leave in August. It has not yet been decided who will take his place.

COMPLETION OF THE MANDALAY RAILWAY.

A telegram from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, dated, Rangoon, the 1st May, reports that the last rails on the Upper Burma line were joined at noon on the 29th April, and that there is now a through line to Mandalay.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDNT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

Last night Mr. Hume delivered an eloquent speech at the Railway Theatre on the origin, aims and objects of the Congress to a large European, Eurasian and Indian audience, and demonstrated that the Congress was a great and growing power, working for the good of the people, in which all honest and God-fearing men must, when rightly understood, co-operate.

The speech will be distributed broadcast there and in England.

NEWS FROM MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, MAY 1.

It is rumoured that Maharaja Holkar has nominated Sir Kaseeraw, his uncle, the Dowager Maharanee, and Buxee Khomansing, councillors, to carry on the administration, pending other arrangements. The selection is excellent. Hojad Dewan Rugoonathrow may be induced to return.

Sir Lepel Griffin left Indore this morning for Bombay *en route* for England.

General Heathcote, C.B., arrived here last Saturday.

REVOLT AT THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDET).

MADRAS, MAY 1.

A great commotion had been caused among the Brahmins here by the report that a Bhahmin student at the Madras Christian College had embraced Christianity and was about to be baptised by the Rev. Mr. Rae, secretary of the Free Church Mission.

The majority of the students at the Christian College are Brahimns. Most of them met on Sunday and sent a deputation to the Rev. Mr. Rae, who promised that the lad would not be baptised until he had given proof of strength of his conviction and until his relatives had had a fair opportunity to discuss his intentions with him. This did not satisfy the students, who were unruly at the College yesterday, and assaulted and insulted the Professors. The members of one class were suspended and fined this morning. 440 of the 640 College students absented themselves and were joined afterwards by a ...red more from the College. They held a ... in the temple and passed several resolu... ...anding apology for assault, also re... ...of the expelled students and other ...pledging themselves not to attend ...ll the concessions were granted. ...e principal, is in Scotland.

...E COSSIPORE JUTE PRESS.

(...OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

... at 2 o'clock this morning at the ... Press at Cossipore. A block of ...ing cotton was entirely gutted. ...xtent of Rs. 20,000 was destroyed ...ours. The cotton belonged to ...sing into bales.

[...R'S TELEGRAMS.]

... INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 1.

... O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, with the English mails of the 20th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 30.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here on the evening of the 28th instant.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here from Bombay *via* Marseilles this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here on the evening of the 28th instant, two days before due date.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada arrived here from Bombay and Karachi this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived off Isle of Wight, Prowle Point, and Lizard to-day.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the evening of the 28th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this evening.

ADEN, APRIL 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 1.

Mail steamer Valetta, from Aden, arrived.
H. M. S. Himalaya, from Aden, arrived.
Mail steamer Ravena, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. do.	72 5-16
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
Bar Silver	42 11-16

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE principal race of the Newmarket first spring meeting is to be run this afternoon by three-year old colts. There were originally something like sixty entries, but it is improbable that more than eleven will start, viz., Friar's Balsam, Ossory, Orbit, Ayrshire, Johnny Morgan, Hazlehatch, Crowberry, Marlborough, Marmiton, Arrandale, and Simon Pure. All the sporting prophets foretell a victory for Friar's Balsam, but the betting circles name three others—Ayrshire, Crowberry, and Ossory, as likely to offer keen competition in the race.

Friar's Balsam last year was a particularly lucky runner, wining seven out of seven races for which he was entered. A ch. c. by Hermit *ex* Flower of Dorset, she is the property of Sir F. Johnston. Ridden by Cannon last year at Ascot she won the New Stakes of £1,322, beating Sea Breeze and Ayrshire, which came in third. The second victory was at the Stockbridge meeting, the prize of £1,150 being carried away from Balderdash and Fleur de Marie. (3), at Newmarket, July meeting, the July Stakes of £1,320 over Sea Breeze and Chillington. (4), Goodwood meeting, Richmond Stakes, £817 (Barret, rider) against Lord Earnest and Zoophite. (5), at the same meeting, the Molecomb Stakes of £375 (Cannon) over Merry Duchess and Corunna. (6), Newmarket (2nd October) meeting, the Middle Park Plate of £2,235 (Barrett) over Hazlehatch and Sea Breeze; and, finally, at Newmarket, Houghton, the Dewhurst Plate of £1,447 (Cannon) over Blanton and Sky Pilot.

Ayrshire, b. c. by Hampton *ex* Atalanta, is the property of the Duke of Portland, and won five out of seven races last year. Third in the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester, and third in the New Stakes at Ascot, which were carried off by Friar's Balsam, Ayrshire commenced the series of five conquests with the Bibury Home-bred Stakes, £410, (Wood) beating Challenge and Irgunder. The second victory was at Windsor, where the Royal Plate of £1,325 was carried away from Hark and Toscano. At Newmarket, in July, Ayrshire, ridden by Wood, won the Chesterfield Stakes against Bartizan and Barcaldine. Again at Goodwood was another success scored, where the prize of £3,000, the Prince of Wales's Sweepstakes was taken from Simon Pure and Juggler. Finally, at Doncaster (September meeting), the colt took the Champagne Stakes of £1,050 from Marmiton and Cærlaverock.

Crowberry, ch. c. by Roseberry *ex* Lizzie Lindsay, the property of Mr. Viner, won five races, and took places in four others. The colt's successes were (1) the Chetwynd Plate, £196, at Epsom, Webb, jockey; (2), same meeting, Epsom, Two-year Old Plate, £196, Webb; (3), Ascot meeting, Queen's Stand Plate, £420, over Kilwarlin and Mesmerist, Warne, jockey; (4), York (August meeting), Prince of Wales's Stakes, £647, over Cærlaverock and Arrandale, Webb, jockey; and (5) at Manchester, the Lancaster Nursery Handicap, £484, Wood being the rider.

Ossory by Bend Or *ex* Lily Agnes, is the property of the Duke of Westminster, and is a ch. c. which won the only race in which he was entered last year, viz, the Criterion Stakes of £666, at Limerick, beating Frondeuse, (2) and Johnny Morgan, (3) Cannon being the jockey.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The winners of the Two Thousand Guineas and their riders during the last twenty years were :—

1867—Vauban	Fordham.
1868—Moslem	Challoner.
1869—Pretender	Osborne.
1870—Macgregor	Daley.
1871—Bothwell	Osborne.
1872—Prince Charlie	Osborne.
1873—Gang Forward	Challoner.
1874—Atlantic	Archer.
1875—Camballo	Osborne.
1876—Petrarch	Luke.
1877—Chamaul	Gouter.
1878—Pilgrimage	Cannon.
1879—Charibert	Archer.
1880—Petronel	Fordham.
1881—Peregrine	Webb.
1882—Shotover	Cannon.
1883—Galliard	Archer.
1884—Macgregor	Platt.
1885—Paradox	Archer.
1886—Ormonde	Barrett.
1887—Enterprize	Cannon.

RETURN OF THE 5TH B. L. I. FROM BURMA.

H. M. I. M. S. CLIVE, 3,003 tons, Commander H. J. Price, arrived in the Bombay harbour, yesterday afternoon, from Rangoon, bringing with her the 5th Bombay Infantry and other military details. She visited this port last in December last year, and since then has been doing trooping duty between Calcutta, Madras, and Burma. She left Rangoon on the 21st April with the infantry regiment which embarked the previous day, and did Bombay in fine weather. This regiment had been in Burma for the last two years and had seen active service. It will land at the Sassoon Dock, and will proceed this evening by two troop trains to Baroda, save two companies, which have been ordered to remain in Bombay. The strength of the regiment is 6 officers, 14 native officers, 639 rank and file, and 53 followers. The names of the officers are :—Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Leucock, Captain C. O Nicholetts, Surgeon Sarkies, and Lieutenants T. A. Fisher, A. H. R. Milne, and E. R. Houghton. Surgeon G. E. Fooks and Lieut A. Beale will join the regiment in Bombay. The other individual officers, &c., on board the steamer were :—Colonel Bluett, Cheshire Regiment; Captain and Mrs. Welch, Stafford Regiment; Mrs. Wilmot, wife of Sergt. Wilmot, Commissariat Department, 18 native officers, and a few more military drafts.

CURSETJEE SOOKLAJEE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please insert the following few lines, in your valuable paper, to do justice to the memorialists.

With reference to a letter, dated 22nd instant, signed by one Nursoo Cammattee, published in your paper of 28th instant, I have the honour to say that the statement made therein is totally false. Your correspondent has written it maliciously.

In our memorial to H. E. the Governor, there is a prayer to remove the women, who still occupy some houses in Cammatteepoora bye-lanes, of which your correspondent takes no notice.—Yours, &c,

NURSOO SYBOO.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, APRIL 28.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent to Governor-General in Central India, arrived in Mhow to-day in company with Mr. Henvey, his successor, Colonel Ward, Minister of Bhopal, and his first and second assistants, Messrs. White King and Macdonald, to lay the foundation stone of the Bai Bhicaiji Girls' School which Khan Bahadur Nowroji Manikji Khory proposes to build in memory of his late wife. A *mandap* was erected in the compound of the Parsee Fire Temple, accommodating about 1,000 people. Among those present were :—Colonel Peat, Cantonment Magistrate; Colonel and Mrs. Greag; Major and Mr. Kingscote; Captain and Mrs. Owen; Surgeon and Mrs. Barry; Captains Browne, Burroughs, and Alban Wickam; Quartermaster and Mrs. Standing; the Hon'ble Lala Baijnath, Chief Justice of Indore; Messrs. C. V. Vaidya, Sessions Judge of Ujjain; and Sukharam Bapu, City Magistrate of Ujjain; Dastur Cursetjee Jamsetji, High Priest of Parsees in Central India; Kazee Hafiz Akrun Sahib; Mullanji Sahib of Bohras; Moulvie Mahomed Valliulla; Khan Bahadur Bejenji Dorabjee; Messrs. Adurji Dadabhoy, Dhunjishaw Cooverji, Dinshawjee Nanabhoy, Merwanjee Cooverjee, Jeevanjee Eduljee, Nusserwanjee Ghaswalla, and Hormusji Manikji; Seths Gungaram Chooneelall, Shriram Chooneelall, and Ganeshram Bhagchund; Mr. Hyderally Rasoolbhoy; Mr. Finigan, District Traffic Superintendent; the Rev. Mr. Etty, chaplain of Mhow; the Rev. Father Pius; Mr. and Miss Drew; Mr. and Miss Viney; Mr. and Miss Bamford; Babu Mohendranath Chatterjee; Babu K. K. Chatterjee; Mr. Walker; Dr. and Miss Cardazo; Mr. and Mrs. Brown; Mr. Abdulla; Rasaldar-Major Isri Prasad, C.I.E.; Sirdar Gooeditsing; H. H. Thakore of Baglee; and others. Some Parsee ladies attired in rich *sarees* graced the assemblage with their presence. The ground was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, &c., and the entrance gates were spanned by triumphal arches. The band of the 7th Bombay Infantry was also in attendance.

After Sir Lepel had taken his seat, Khan Bahadur Khory read an address as follows :—

Sir Lepel Griffin, ladies and gentlemen,—Before requesting you, Sir Lepel, to lay the foundation stone of the Bai Bhicaiji Girls' School, I would with your permission say a few words showing the circumstances under which the school building is to be constructed. About six months ago my wife Bhicaiji died in this cantonment, and on the Third Day (Uthramna) Ceremony, when almost all the Parsees of Mhow and Indore had assembled in the Fire Temple to offer up prayers for the deceased, I proposed to build in her memory a school for girls with sufficient separate accommodation for a dharamsala. The Parsee community accepted my humble proposal, and with their usual liberality granted me the present plot of ground for the purpose. My object in having an institution like this and associating my lamented wife's name with it has been to meet a long felt desideratum and to enable the very young children that she has left behind her to know when they come of age that their mother took great interest in the spread of education among her own sex. About fifteen years ago, when she first came to Mhow, she started life by giving gratis at home primary instruction to a few selected girls of friends and acquaintances—girls who, I am happy to find, are now mothers of children. She was a great reader and admirer of that Guzerathi Magazine called "Stri Bodh" conducted mostly by Parsee ladies in Bombay, under the able supervision of my friend Mr. K. N. Kabraji. On the title page of the magazine appears a couplet in Guzerathi which, when rendered into English, reads thus: Napoleon Buonaparte has said that if you want to make a country happy and prosperous, the best way to do it is by giving knowledge to mothers. My late wife, sir, was so much impressed with the above couplet that she always maintained that the education of females should precede that of males, and that the greatness of a nation was in direct ratio to the greatness of its womankind. In my humble opinion, therefore, I could not pay a more fitting tribute to her memory than by having an institution like the one taken in hand. Now, sir, I consider myself very fortunate in securing the sympathy with my object of a statesman of your world-wide fame. Those that have come in personal contact with you and those that have followed your career in a dispassionate manner agree in declaring that you are, sir, one of the best friends of India. Central India owes a debt of gratitude to you for the *pax Britannica* that you have succeeded in establishing and for accomplishing works of more than ordinary utility. A friend to reform and progress, you have materially aided the cause of education, and your administration will long be cherished for that even-handed justice which characterized the reign of our Noshirwan the Just. That an officer of your exalted position should condescend to comply with my humble request to preside and lay the foundation stone and to take so much trouble to come down from Indore at a very inconvenient time bears ample testimony—if testimony were wanted—of the goodness and magnanimity of your heart, and I beg to tender my grateful thanks to you, sir, for all this kindness. As a sort of encouragement to the girls receiving education in this institution, I invest Rs. 1,000 in Government security for awarding out of its interest scholarships to successful pupils, and I trust you will be kind enough to grant me permission to call the scholarship after your name, *i.e.* "the Sir Lepel Griffin Scholarship." I now beg to ask you, sir, to be good enough to lay the foundation stone of the Bai Bhicaiji Girls' School.

Having performed this ceremony, Sir Lepel said :—

Mr. Khory, ladies and gentlemen,—I need not tell you that it gives me extreme pleasure to preside on this interesting occasion and to assist in laying the foundation stone of a new Parsee Girls' School which is to be built at Mhow, and I have several reasons for this pleasure. In the first place this is my last public and official appearance in Central India, and I am especially glad that it should be associated with an object which I have ever had at heart, and with which I warmly and deeply sympathise—the education and the improvement of the position of Indian women—and for this object I have, however feebly and humbly, laboured consistently. In the second place I am glad to have been able to bring with me to-day Mr. Henvey, my successor at the head of this administration, who, I am convinced, will work for the good of the people of Central India far more ably than I have done, though I do not think that he can do so more earnestly or more sincerely. It is again a source of pleasure to me to do honour to-day to our friend, Mr. Khory, one of the most eminent and public-spirited of your citizens. We all sympathise with Mr. Khory in the great sorrow which has been the inspiring cause of this institution. But I trust that I may be permitted to say that there is nothing more noble than the utilization of sorrow, so to speak, in allowing its memorial to take the form of practical benevolence. Sorrow is too apt to be selfish, and we should, on this account, the more honour those who consecrate their private grief by generous efforts for the good of humanity. The school, the foundation-stone of which is laid to-day, is for the benefit of the Parsee community. You, gentlemen, of the Parsee race, who are present, know well the estimation in which I hold you, for I have often publicly expressed it. I admire your public spirit, your commercial aptitude, your loyalty, your generosity, and your courage. If some may think that courage is not an attribute which attaches to a race almost exclusively devoted to commercial pursuits, I would reply that I have always seen the Parsees in the most exposed outposts of civilization and in Cabul. I well remember in very critical times the good service which they rendered to the British Army by their spirit and energy. If their action were founded on an accurate appreciation of the value of British rifles and British bayonets, I can only say that their intelligence is thus proved to have been equal to their courage. But of all the characteristics of the Parsee race that which most attracts the sympathies of Englishmen and English women is the manner in which they treat their women and the freedom and independence which they grant them. Female education has among the Parsees reached a point which has been attained among no other race in India; and social emancipation has gone hand in hand with it. I know no more pleasing or gracious sight than a Bombay drawing room in which English Parsee and in some cases, I am happy to say, Hindu ladies mix on equal terms of friendly companionship. The good work performed by my dear friend, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, who has lately died, in the foundation of the Alexandra College for Parsee girls is well known to you all, and in the footsteps of that eminent philanthropist Mr. Khory and others have worthily trodden. I do not assert that Parsee women have as yet succeeded in gaining that social freedom which is their natural right, but I have no doubt that this will come in time. For I am so assured of the invincible energy and curiosity of woman that I am convinced that when once she has started in such a journey she will successfully reach the goal. The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, is very dear to a woman's heart; and I feel certain that when, in that famous story common to so many religions, Eve in the Garden of Eden plucked and bit this forbidden fruit she allowed her husband a a very small piece and ate the greater part of the apple herself. If we turn from female education in the Parsee community to the rest of India, we find but little encouragement. Reformers like Devan Rughoonath Row and Mr. Byramjee Malabari thunder in vain against the wrongs of women. The barriers of prejudice, prescription, and custom are too strong to fall before their truth or logic. In spite of the devoted labour of many noble-hearted men, the wrongs remain unredressed. Cruelty and brutality still triumph and women still weep. Here in Central India we have been able to do but little. We have, it is true, with the friendly and often cordial assistance of some enlightened chiefs founded girls' schools in Orcha, Rutlam, Charkhare, Chutorpoor, Dhar, and notably in the British station of Sehore. But the advance made has been slow, and the principal reason of this is found in early marriages which take a child away from school at the very moment when her education might prove profitably to her. I am glad to see here to-day Colonel Ward, the Minister of Bhopal, for I would tell him publicly that we hope to see the State, in which her Majesty the Queen-Empress takes so warm an interest, and which is ruled by a Princess so intelligent and so highly educated as her Highness the Shah Jahan Begum, to be a model to the rest of India in the matter of female education. It is not so at present, and very little has, in this direction, been done; but we trust that her Highness and her able Minister will in future show very different results. In the best female school in Central India, the work is indifferent, and in too many, I fear, that the girls are only hunted to school when the approach of a British officer is signalled. They read their books upside down, and their sewing is so eccentric as to terrify their husband if it were applied to their personal garments. Ladies and gentlmen, why is it that in India there is so much opposition to female education? On what is the objection founded? Is it that the men believe that the natural intelligence of women is such that if she were highly trained she would successfully compete with them in the paths of life which they have chosen for themselves? I feel sure that there is some truth in this, and the justification for my belief i founded on the invincible and surpassing stupidity of men. Is it that men believe that women will make a bad use of the education which we give them? I am sure this is frequently in India the case. My old friend and tutor, Sir Monier Williams, has lately issued a new edition of his translation of the Ancient Sanscrit Drama of Sakuntala, on the frontispiece of which this fair young lady is represented as writing a love-letter on a plantain leaf. This picture represents with much accuracy the common objection felt by Indian fathers and husbands to teaching their daughters and wives to write. They imagine that their new acquisitions will be used for the purpose of such composition. I do not altogether sympathise with this alarm. The practice of writing love-letters, within discreet limits, is for a young lady a harmless and an amiable occupation, and I cannot but think that if Indian women wrote a few more love-letters and their marriages were inspired more by love and less by duty that men and women would be much happier than they are to-day. It is not only Indians who object to the education of women; many Englishmen have done the same, and you may remember that our great poet Milton, although he taught his daughters to read Greek and Latin in order to solace his blindness, would not permit them to learn these languages on the ground that one tongue was enough for any woman. A gentleman observed to me to-day that to insist on female education in India was placing the cart before the horse, and that it is necessary first to educate the men, when the education of the women would follow of itself. This statement, when first considered, has a somewhat plausible air, but I would venture to deny its truth. It reminds me of our English proverb, which tells us to take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves. I am far from comparing women, whom I truly believe to be formed of the rarer and more valuable metal, to be accurately represented by pence; but it cannot be denied that, in the estimation of the people of India, the ratio between men and women is justly represented by pound and pence. I would adopt the proverb by saying, paradoxical as it may appear, "Take care of the education of women, and the education of men will follow of itself." What I mean is this. The first years of a child's life belong to its mother. If she be highly trained and educated; if she has a knowledge of manners and this world; if she can instill into her children the principles of patriotism and virtue, they will probably grow up useful citizens. If she be illiterate, and if her knowledge is bounded by the four walls of the Zenana, her children will miss all those high and ennobling influences, and cannot feel for their mothers that intelligent esteem and respect which is the very foundation of domestic happiness. I am afraid that I am trespassing too long on your patience; yet there are one or two points of special interest with regard to women that I would still like to touch upon. I would then say that the principal cause of the opposition to the education of women in India is found in the custom of Polygamy, which belongs to both the Hindu and Mahomedan creeds, and is fenced around by religious sanction. From this bitter root no sweet fruits can spring. I am well aware that there are many honoured and honorable Hindu castes and classes among whom Polygamy does not prevail; but still it is a part of the Hindu system, and as such tend to degrade and demoralize women, who can never be the pure and equal partner of a man in whom she has but a half, a third, or a quarter share. With this evil the British Government cannot interfere. We can only hope that the day may come when religious fanaticism and prejudice may fail in India, and that increasing enlightenment will allow the people to cast off their old prejudices and hindrances as a snake rids itself of its worn-out skin. But the Government may do much to forward the regeneration of women, and this it intends to do. In a mixed assemblage such as this I can do no more than refer to a section of the Indian Penal Code, which in itself does more, than any other legislative provision that I know, to degrade women. I have before this publicly denounced it, and I denounce it again, as an insult to humanity and an outrage on civilization, and I earnestly trust that if the public opinion of India be too cruel and too blind to protest, the public opinion of England will ere long demand its modification or repeal. There is again the question of widow, and especially of virgin widow re-marriage. The Government has abolished *Suttee*, but it has only accomplished half the work. I know of more Hindu women of good caste and family who would willingly have become *Suttees*, and have cheerfully welcomed the releasing fire which would have delivered them from the degradation and the suffering which has been imposed upon them by the vanity of man. I have said enough on this point. I would now merely observe that the civilization of a country is proved and tested by the manner in which it treats its women, and by the position which it accords to them. In savage countries, the woman is no more than the things and chattel of her husband; his drudge, his slave, his plaything. As civilisation advances, the woman rises higher in the social scale, and takes a more worthy position, till in societies the most cultured she takes her rank on an equal pedestal with man; he cheerfully and ungrudgingly bearing for her sake the hardships and the buffets of the world; and she reigning supreme in social and domestic life. She becomes transfigured in the change; her natural gifts developed by cultivation; her intelligence sharpened by congenial use; her beauty heightened by her increased intelligence. I will now conclude by again thanking Mr. Khory and you all for having allowed me the privilege of presiding on this interesting and auspicious occasion, and I would say, as my last public words in Central India, that in the same manner as the key to financial success in India is to be found in the development of the agricultural resources of the country; in making two blades of wheat grow where one has grown before; so the key to the future social and political development of the country is to be found in the education and the emancipation of women. With it is civiliaztion and happiness and progress; without progress; without it is barbarism and moral and physical delay. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

After the distribution of garlands, the gathering dispersed.

THE last returns of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd show that the value of the exports to India, *via* Trieste, by that company's vessels rose to seventeen thousand tons last year, against four thousand tons in 1877. The imports from India to Trieste during the last ten years have increased even more rapidly—namely, from eighteen thousand tons in 1877 to fifty-three thousand tons in 1887. The number of passengers to or from India by this route in 1877 was only fourteen; last year they numbered four hundred and twenty-seven.

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

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Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY DEFALCATIONS AT KARACHI.

THE HIGH COURT'S JURISDICTION OVER SIND.

IN connection with the case of James Grant, late agent of the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay, who was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, an important question arose as to the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court to review the case. The accused was tried before Mr. Francis Gibbons, City Magistrate of Karachi, and convicted of criminal breach of trust as an agent, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. The High Court, on a review of the magistrate's criminal return, which was sent by the Judge of the Sadar Court, in Sind, as the return of the trial of a European British subject, issued a notice to the accused to show cause why he should not be committed to the High Court for trial. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the accused and argued that the High Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in giving judgment in the matter, yesterday said: We called for this case on a review of the Karachi City Magistrate's criminal return for January last, which was forwarded to us by the Judge of the Sadar Court, in Sind, as the return of the trial of a European British subject. On an examination of the record and proceedings, the sentence passed by the City Magistrate appeared to us to be inadequate; and if the accused could be regarded as a European British subject it would have been illegal. We, therefore, issued a notice to the accused, under section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be reversed, and why he should not be committed to the High Court for trial. It is argued by Mr. Inverarity, the learned counsel for the accused, that as he did not claim at the trial to be dealt with as a European British subject, he cannot now be regarded as such; and that as the offence was committed in Sind, where the highest Court of Criminal Appeal or Revision is the Sadar Court, the case falls under the general rules of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and not under the special rules contained in chapter 33; and that therefore the High Court at Bombay has no jurisdiction to review the case under chapter 32. The decision of the Calcutta High Court in the case of Quiros and others (I. L. R. VI., Cal., 83) is relied on in support of this argument. In that case, Quiros and Maunders and several others, all European British subjects, were charged with rioting and violence before an Assistant Magistrate vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second-class only. Under section 72 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1872, they were triable only by a Magistrate of the First-class, who was also a Justice of the Peace. Before putting them on their trial, the Second-class Magistrate asked each of them whether he objected to be tried by him. He did not, however, inform them that, under section 72, he had no jurisdiction, and that they were triable only by a magistrate of a higher class. None of the accused objected; and the trial proceeded and ended in their conviction. Quiros and Maunders applied to the High Court to quash the proceedings on the ground that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try European British subjects. The High Court quashed the proceedings on the ground that the Magistrate, before asking the applicants whether they waived their right to be dealt with as European British subjects, did not inform them of the particular right given them by section 72 of Act 10 of 1872. In disposing of the case, Jackson and Tottenham, J. J., expressed their opinion as to the proper construction of section 72 of that Act, and also of section 84, which corresponds to section 454 of the Code of 1882. They held that the provisions of section 72 constituted in fact a privilege—"that is to say, that they are not so much words taking away entirely jurisdiction, as words which confer on the European British subjects a right to be tried by a certain class of magistrates, and by no others, which right the Code enables them to give up." As to the waiver referred to in section 84, the learned judges observe that it "must be an absolute giving up of all the rights with reference to this chapter of the Code of Criminal Precedure which a European British subject has; and the words 'dealt with before the magistrate' mean everything contained in this chapter, that is to say, the tribunal having cognisance of the case, the procedure, and also the punishment to which he would be liable." That is a construction which we are prepared to adopt as a proper construction of section 454 of the present Code; but it does not sufficiently meet the difficulty which arises in the present case with reference to the definition of the expression "High Court" contained in section 4, cl. 1, of the Code. By waiving his right to be dealt with as a European British subject before the City Magistrate, the accused in the present case would have no right, in an appeal or an application for revision, to complain that the City Magistrate had exceeded the powers given him by section 416 of the Code by sentencing him to more than three months' imprisonment; for section 454 expressly bars any such complaint "in any subsequent stage" of the case. No right that the accused might have asserted under chapter 33 can now be asserted by him in any court. But the question before us is, whether, by waiving his right to be dealt with as a European British subject before the City Magistrate, he can now practically oust this court of the jurisdiction which it would otherwise have possessed under chapter 32 of reviewing the City Magistrate's proceedings, and can practically clothe the Sadar Court in Sind with such jurisdiction. Under Bombay Act 12 of 1866, that Court is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal matters in Sind within the meaning of the Code; and as such it would have the revisional powers of a High Court in the present case by virtue of the latter part of the definition in section 4, cl. 1 of the Code if the definition in the former part of that clause is affected by the provisions of chapter 33, and especially of section 454. If the definition is not affected by section 454, then the proceedings in the present case, being admittedly against a European British subject charged with an offence committed in the Bombay Presidency, the expression High Court, as used in chapter 32, would necessarily be construed, in reference to those proceedings, as meaning the High Court at Bombay. There is an obvious inconvenience in making the jurisdiction of the superior courts depend, in any particular class of cases, upon the will of accused persons. Chapter 33 of the Code, moreover, concerns itself mainly with the appointment of proper tribunals of original jurisdiction for the trial of European British subjects, the appointment of an appellate tribunal in certain cases being provided for in proviso *b* to section 408. As no reference is expressly made to revisional proceedings in chapter 33, this court would not readily adopt a construction of section 454 which would oust its jurisdiction in any case. It is not without hesitation, therefore, that we have been led in the present case to adopt the view of the law contended for by Mr. Inverarity. We think that the definition in section 4 must be read with reference to the "special proceedings" against European British subjects contemplated in chapter 33, and not with reference to proceedings generally against Europeans, including proceedings in which they waive their rights under that chapter. The intention of the Legislature was not, we think, to recognise an existing inherent jurisdiction in the Presidency High Courts or to confer a future exclusive jurisdiction on these High Courts over all European British subjects liable to criminal proceedings in any part of a presidency. If that had been the intention, it would have been stated in express language in some part of the Code other than that reserved for mere preliminary matters. The provisions would probably have found a place in chapter 33 itself, or at all events in the chapters relating to appeal and revision. As we find no such express provision in the body of the Code, though a chapter is expressly devoted to proceedings against Europeans and Americans, the reference to section 4 (*i.*) to "proceedings against European British subjects" must be understood as made to proceedings against European British subjects as such, for which special provision is made in chapter 33. If, therefore, in any particular case, the special rules contained in chapter 33 cease to have any application, the definition of "High Court" in section 4, clause 1, ceases also to have any application to such case. The definition in the latter part of section 4, clause 1, then prevails; and the case falls within the category of "other cases" to which that part of the definition applies; and if the case is one tried in the province of Sind, the High Court in reference to the proceedings in it, would be the Sadar Court of Sind. It is not unreasonable to hold that it was the intention of the Legislature, when providing a special procedure in cases against European British subjects, to treat that procedure as strictly exceptional. Where it was to be applied it was to be binding on certain courts and chain of courts including the highest courts of appeal and revision. Where it was not applicable, that is where the right to it might be waived, the ordinary rules of procedure applicable to other cases in the courts ordinarily having jurisdiction in them were to prevail. Where a European British subject waives his right to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried, he "shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case." He thereby loses all the benefits of the special procedure provided for him, including the right to have the proceedings in his case reviewed by a Presidency High Court, if another court exercises the highest criminal revision under the Code in cases other than those against European British subjects, in the place where he is tried. As the accused in the present case waived his rights as a European British subject, he would not have the right to ask us to review the proceedings in his case: and we have not the right to interfere.

The record and proceedings should therefore be returned to the City Magistrate with a copy of our judgment. A copy should also be furnished to the Judge of the Sadar Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, who concurred with Mr. Justice Birdwood, said :—I concur in holding we have no jurisdiction to revise the proceedings of the magistrate in this case. The High Court of Judicature at Bombay is, so far as the province of Sind is concerned, a High Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure only in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects (section 4). The meaning of the term European British subject is defined in clause (u) of the same section. Chapter XXXIII. of the Code treats of Criminal proceedings against Europeans (including European British subjects) and Americans. It is clear that the intention of the Legislature in enacting that chapter was to confer upon a particular class of persons a privilege, which each such person might claim or waive at his option, and although the chapter is neither so explicit when read with the rest of the Code and with some other Acts, nor so well arranged as might have been expected, the intention I think has been attained, so that it can be given legal effect to, for if sections 443, to 452 are passed over as relating to procedure after the commencement of the actual proceedings and sections 453 and 454 (which ought really to come first as dealing with the very commencement of the proceedings) are considered, it will be seen that they provide the following procedure, *viz*, that when a person is brought before a magistrate charged with an offence the magistrate shall, unless he has reason to believe that that person is not a European British subject, ask him whether he is such a subject or not. If the person replies that he both is a European British subject and also claims to be dealt with as such, the magistrate shall inquire into the truth of the statement, and shall then decide whether he is or he is not a European British subject; and shall deal with him accordingly, that is to say, he shall apply to the cases the special provisions which regulate criminal proceedings against European British subjects, and which have been previously set out in sections 443 to 452. In such a case the proceedings would be proceedings against a European British subject. If, on the other hand, the person replies that he is not a European British subject or that, being such a subject, he does not claim to be dealt with as such, or if the claim is made and the grounds of such claim are not proved, the magistrate shall deal with him accordingly, that is to say, he shall apply to the case the provisions of the Code, which regulate ordinary enquiries and trials. In such a case, the proceedings would not be proceedings against a European British subject. In the case at present before us, the proceedings fell under the latter category; for, although the magistrate did not, as he ought to have done, ask the accused, when he was first brought before him on the 16th December, whether he was a European British subject, the accused himself on the 3rd January waived any claim he might have to be dealt with as such; and this waiver must be held to relate back to the commencement of the proceedings, more especially as there is no decision by the magistrate on the record that the accused is a European British subject. The proceedings, therefore, not being proceedings against a European British subject, have been wrongly entered as such in the returns sent to this Court by the Courts in Sind, and must be returned to the magistrate (who for the purposes of this trial had needlessly styled himself a Justice of the Peace.) They are subject to revision not by this High Court, but by the Sadar Court in Sind, which is the High Court in reference to them.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is in contemplation by Colonel Peel and officers of the 7th (Queen's) Hussars to erect a handsome mural tablet in Trinity Church, Bolarum, to the memory of the late Lieutenant W. C. Meredyth, who died in January, shortly after his return from duty at the Camp of Exercise. A neat monument is also in course of construction over the remains of the deceased officer in the Military Cemetery, which was subscribed for by his troop, with whom Mr. Meredyth was a general favourite.

AT a general court-martial held at Mooltan, Private James Carlton, 2nd Battalion the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), was arraigned for attempted murder, in that, at Mooltan, on the 19th January, he, by compressing the spring of a breech-loading rifle then loaded with gunpowder and bullet, and making ready to instantly discharge the same, feloniously and unlawfully attempted to discharge the said rifle, then so loaded as aforesaid, at and against Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Seymour Lemon, with intent thereby then feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, to kill and murder the said Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Seymour Lemon. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years, and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. The finding has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and has been approved by the Governor-General in Council.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 2.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 4.—Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
„ 5.—Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution.
„ 7.—Bank Holiday (Scotland).
High Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of Parsee Cricketers.
„ 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 12.—Month of Ramazan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 20.—Pentecost.
„ 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
„ 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

A CORRESPONDENT gives some of his experiences at the Saharanpore Dak Bungalow He says :—"I had gone with some children to meet an elderly relative who was taking a large party of children to school at Mussoorie. Arrangements had been made for the party to start by daybreak; *choti hazri* was promised at five, but it was not forthcoming. The lady sent four little boys of the party over to the cook-room to arouse the man; they pushed open the door, when to their horror a raging lunatic bounded with most horrid yells at the first boy, who instinctively dodged. This saved the little fellow, for three other men awakened by the madman's yells rushed on him and threw him down. We were all fearfully alarmed at the unearthly cries, and ran forth to rescue the children, whom we met returning pell-mell, and white with fear; the madman still continuing to cry out in a truly dreadful manner, and we fearing he might break loose, sent to the station for the police, but as usual, when needed, they were not to be found. A gentleman hearing from the children of our dangerous situation kindly came over and assisted us to leave the place, which we did with more haste than dignity. On inquiry, we were informed that the lunatic was a son of the Dak Bungalow khansama, and had lucid intervals during which he waited on the passengers, and had actually attended us at dinner. We had occasion to be thankful that the fit did not come on while he was handling the knives."

REFERRING to the conversion of the Rev. Luke Rivington, *Truth* says :—"During the last five months Father Rivington has been preaching at All Saints', San Remo, which was thronged whenever he occupied the pulpit, and the Empress Victoria went more than once *incognita* to hear him. The news of his perversion has excited a tempest of surprise, wrath, and lamentation among his numerous followers."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Clandebaye, 1,442 tons, Captain G H Elsidge, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Italian steamer Stura, 1,415 tons, Captain L Cabara, arrived in port yesterday, from China, with a general cargo and 607 deck passengers.

The s.s. Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain J A Hill, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C W and Mrs Allen, Mr L M Woodward, and Mr W J A Bird.

The s.s. Cousins Arbib, 1,646 tons, Captain H Tarbig, from Middlesborough, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with a cargo of railway materials

The s.s. Hindoo, Captain C Hindoo, will sail to-day for the Kathiawad Coast with a general cargo and about 600 deck passengers for various ports.

The s.s. Australasian, 2,343 tons, Commander A Simpson, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Port Louis, with sugar, and the following passengers for this and home ports:—For London.—Mrs Alexander and three children, Misses Amos and Brydon, Messrs Japp, Thompson, Marshall, and Durand, Mrs Ferguson and Mrs Thompson. For Bombay.—Mr Duffield as cabin, and 35 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla..	2883	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
" Hispania....	2213	W. Main.........	B	W.& A.Graham & Co.
" Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	C	P. & O. Co.
" Cy.of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
" Laleham....	1300	J. Evans.........	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Apollo......	2060	J. Douglas.......	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Mackay	1427	H. Sibery	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Kerbella....	1571	D. Stewart.........	H J	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	I	E. Wates & Co.
" Henley	1446	R. Walder......	K	J. Mackintosh & Co
" Aston Hall..	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Highfield ...	1698	W. Simpson	N	Purshotum&Co.
" Horn Head..	1558	M. R. Thompson	O	J. M. Heyn.
" Kashgar.....	1515	C. Gadd	P	P. & O. Co.
" Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
" Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ..	..	F. Muir & Co.
" Bryn Glas ..	1503	G. Bethell	...	Numan Devjee.
" P.Henderick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
" Chandiboye	1443	G. H. Elridge ..	..	Captain.
" Boileau	1231	R. Crosby	..	Pursotum & Co.
" Picton	1561	P. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Preston	1401	F. Brown	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Bretwalda..	1901	J. F. Carpenter.	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Liscard.......	1278	W. Byrne	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Damuscus ..	2394	A. Douglas	..	F. Muir & Co.
" Dago.........	1739	E. E. Corner.....	..	F. Muir & Co.
" Mobile........	916	C. Doert	..	B. P. S. N.& Co.
" Dorvin	1650	B. Williams	..	Beyts Craig & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Stura (s)..........	Cabara	Hongkong, April 7.
	Australasian	Simpson......	Port Louis.
	I. M. S. Clive	Price.........	Rangoon, April 21.
	Cousins (s) Arbib	Tarbit	Middlesbro' Mar. 27
	Coconada (s)	Anderson	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Aspatria (s)	Veale.........	Antwerp.
	Foyle (s)...........	Gasson	London.
	Imperator	Becktinger....	Trieste & Venice.
	Aston Hall (s)	Hill	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Henley, for Hongkong.
" Australasian, for London.

The following vessels will sail to-day:—

Steamer Clandeboy, Elvidge, for Antwerp.
" Hindoo, Edwards, for Cutch Mandvie.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 27.

Willoughby, Lt-Col, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on Remount duty, from Poona.

May 1.

Dean-Pitt, Major, Bombay, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Barry, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on duty, from Bethul.
Green, Lieut, Bombay, 6th Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Morton, Colonel, 40th Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—April 28.

Willoughby, Lt-Col, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from Remount duty, to Poona.

April 30.

Holt, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on duty, to Deesa.

May 1.

Cates, Dy-Surgeon Genl, Bombay, I M S, to Matheran.
Swete, Lt-Col, 10th Bengal Infy, on sick leave, to England.
Mayne, Surgeon-Major, 24th Madras Infantry, on leave, to Raipur.
Macgregor, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Pitt, Major, Bombay, R A, on leave, to England.
Lushington, Lt-Col, Bombay, 8th Hussars, on retirement, to England.

THE ARMY.

India Office, April 10.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Robert James Reid Brown, from the Royal Sussex Regiment, dated June 7, 1886, but to rank from March 10, 1883. Lieut Frank Murray, from the Devonshire Regiment, dated June 8, 1886, but to rank from Feb. 7, 1885.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. Arthur Lewis Harries from the Royal Narine Light Infantry, dated Jan. 12, 1887, but to rank from Feb. 1, 1883. Lieut. Herbert Hinde, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated June 30, 1886, but to rank from May 6, 1885. Lieut Herbert William Coxworthy Colquhoun, from the Welsh Regiment, dated Oct. 24, 1886, but to rank from May 23, 1885.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Capt. L. Gordon, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces; Lieut. C. D. Bruce, West Riding Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General D. MacFarlan, commanding a Division of the Bengal Army; Lieut. J. Hanwell, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General F. R. S. Flood, C.B., commanding a Division of the Bombay Army.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—Major W. R. Routh, Suffolk Regiment, Brigade Major, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Major J. N. Walker, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Capt. G. F. W. MacMahon, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermastes-General, Bombay Establishment, vice Capt. W. St. L. Chase, V.C., whose tenure of Staff service as expired.

MR. AND MRS. BANCROFT'S REMINISCENCES

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft have just given to the public, through Messrs. Richard Bentley and Son, an interesting account of their experiences "on and off the stage." The work is in two volumes, and is embellished with portraits of the writers. The following extracts are fair samples of the contents:—

A BABY ACTRESS.

Mrs Bancroft thus describes her earliest recollections of theatrical life, when, at the age of five, she was thrust into the active work of possibly the most toilsome of professions.

When other children were cosily tucked up in bed, dreaming of their sunny lives, their limbs tired only by the romps and pleasures of the day, I was drudging by my father's side in all weathers to the theatre, where I had to play somebody else's child or to recite one of the many character-sketches which my father had written for me. In one of them I remember I used to be dressed as a little jockey; in another as a wee sailor in little white trousers and blue jacket, the miniature hornpipe I danced being always sure of earning loud applause, and it often had to be repeated. I was, of course, much petted by the public; but oh the work! My poor little body was often sadly tired; I was roused many a time from a sound sleep to go upon the stage, and sometimes in my half-wakefulness would begin the wrong recitation.

AMONG THE FISHER FOLK.

Here is an amusing account of an adventure which the young actress had at a northern fishing town:

I have a vivid recollection of acting in a temporary theatre built on the beach of a small fishing-town somewhere in the north, and will relate an incident which abruptly terminated one of my performances. The floor of our dressing-room was simply the sandy shore, and there was a wooden plank close to the table upon which I stood preparing for a Highland fling to be danced by me. Suddenly an unusually high tide took place, and the water made rapid progress into this room; so I hurried upstairs, but not before my thin shoes had been well filled with sea-water. The reader, who may know the dance-step of a fling, will be able to imagine the effect my wet shoes had upon the stage. I must have caused a great sensation amongst the fish-wives, who unable to control their ecstasies, threw herrings on the stage to me with such exclamations as "The bonnie wee bairnie!" "She's is just like ma Maggie!" "Oh, the dearie!" "Fling her a herrin'!" I intended to take no notice of this eccentric form of bouquet (so horrified was I; but some one called out from the wings, "Pick them up and acknowledge them, or there will be a riot." So, frightened out of my life, I forced an alarmed smile up on my face; gathered up the herrings, which slipped from my hands as I took hold of them, and got of the stage as quickly as possible, my small arms being laden with these fishy offerings. The dance was loudly encored; but before I had got half through its repetition an alarm was raised. "The sea is on us! The sea is on us! Save the wee lassie!" The lights suddenly went out, and the scrimmage was awful. I was seized and thrust into a large fish-basket (I smelt it) and carried off on some man's back, who, I believe, jumped on the stage to rescue me. I can smell those herrings still, and have never cared for fish since that experience.

ENCOURAGED BY MACREADY AND CHARLES KEMBLE.

At a very early age the child-actress was happy in securing the approval and encouragement of two great men in her profession—Macready and Charles Kemble. The former, as Macbeth, had noticed her acting Fleance, and sent for her.

I felt awe-stricken, as though still in the presence of a King. The dresser said, "It's the little girl you sent for, sir," Macready answered, "Oh, yes! turn up the gas," much in the same tone in which he had said, "Duncan comes here to-night." But he looked at me kindly, and said very gently, "Come here, child," holding out his hand, I went to him; he patted me on the head and kissed me; then, after looking at me for a moment, said: "Well, I suppose you hope to be a great actress some day?" I replied quickly, "Yes, sir." He smiled. "And what do you intend to play?" "Lady Macbeth, sir," upon which he laughed loudly and said: "Oh! is that all? Well, I like your ambition; you are a strange little thing, and have such curious eyes; but you must change them before you play Lady Macbeth, or you will make your audience laugh instead of cry." I did not quite like this; but he soon won my heart by saying: "Will you have a sovereign to buy a doll with, or a glass of wine?" After a little hesitation I answered, "I should like both, I think." He seemed to enjoy my frank reply, and said laughingly, "Good! I am sure you will make a fine actress; I can see genius through those little windows," placing his hands over my eyes. "But do not play Lady Macbeth too soon; begin slowly, or you may end quickly!"

The incident with Charles Kemble was somewhat similar:—

Charles Kemble sat anxiously watching the progress of the play of "King John." He seldom applauded, and, for the most part, seemed saddened, perhaps by the memories of those halcyon days when his great brother was the King and he the gallant Faulconbridge; but the scene between Hubert and Prince Arthur awoke his approving smiles. More than once he clapped his hands, and when the little Prince fell from the battlements and the young actress exclaimed, with exquisite pathos—

> Ah me, my uncle's spirit's in these stones;
> Heaven take my soul, and England keep my bones!

the old actor was so carried away by his enthusiasm as to rise in the box where he was sitting and exclaim, "That girl will be a great actress." "That girl" was Marie Wilton. I was sent for by Charles Kemble, and complimented very warmly by him and by Miss Glyn. Oddly enough, the old gentleman repeated Macready's advice to me, "Climb not the ladder too quickly, or you may come suddenly to the ground."

IRISH SOLDIERS ON THE STAGE.

During one of Miss Wilton's engagements at country theatres an amusing incident occurred in connection with the performance of a military drama, in which the contending hosts were represented at one side by the men attached to the theatre, and on the other by men belonging to an Irish regiment stationed in the town:—

On this particular occasion the performance was a "bespeak" night, and "under the patronage of the colonel and officers of the regiment," all of whom, of course, were present. Everything went well up to the battle-scene, when the signal was given for the fight to cease, and for the regulars, who personated the beaten foe, to retreat; but on this eventful evening they took no notice. The actor who appeared as one of the commanding officers kept shouting to them, "Retreat! why don't you retreat?" They still fought on in terrible earnest, and punished their opponents so unmercifully that at last they threw down their arms and used their fists instead. The result was a real all-round scrimmage. Actors concerned in the scene shouted to the men to retreat, as they had done quietly night after night; the commanding officer calling at the top of his voice, "Retreat! I tell you retreat!" Eventually the curtain had to be dropped on the conflict, when the manager, who made an angry appearance on the stage, furiously asked the men, "What does all this mean? Why didn't you retreat?" to which one of the soldiers, a sergeant, with his face much damaged, replied indignantly, "Is it retrate you'd have us, with the colonel in front. Divil a bit."

EXPERIMENTS ON AN ACTOR'S VANITY.

Some amusing illustrations are given of the vanity of actors.

Kean shared with England's greatest actor, David Garrick, an inordinate love of praise, even from his humblest worshippers. During his brilliant management of the Princess's Theatre, one of the ballet-girls, who sometimes was given a few lines to speak, and who knew her manager's failing, used to haunt the wings and go into audible raptures over the tragedian's acting. He was playing with great success a pathetic part, and tears flowed down the cheeks of the cunning girl, who eventually attracted personal notice from the actor. Soon she found herself promoted to a superior position. Her advancement of course was noticed by her companions, and to her greatest friend among them she told her secret, advising the girl to follow her example. Nothing loth, number two appeared at the wings, and almost howled with grief through Kean's chief scenes. She was, in fact, "Like Niobe, all tears," when, to her amazement, he strode angrily by her, then, pointing her out, exclaimed, "Who is that idiot?" She did not improve her position, for, since the advice of her knowing friend, the bill had been changed, and her manager was appearing in one of his most successful comic parts.

MR. BANCROFT'S FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. Bancroft had as a youth a great passion for the play-house. His pocket-money was spent in collecting dramatic books and in visits to the theatre. After much abatement his theatrical tastes decided his career, and Mr. Bancroft accepted his first engagement as a country actor, and he must here tell the tale in his own words:—

I left my home with a very heavy heart and a very light purse on the 1st of January, 1861. It was a wretched cold day when I walked up New-street to the Theatre Royal (Birmingham) and sent in my name to Mr. Mercer Simpson, whose friendship I still retain. I remember well my awe at finding myself for the first time "behind the scenes," and my impressions of the dimly lighted theatre as I stood close to the footlights and talked my stage-struck project over, when, after kind advice, it was arranged that I might regard myself as a member of the company with a commencing salary of one guinea a week. Upon this modest weekly stipend of 21s. I feel some pride in saying that I lived, for the expected return to town of "Roscius" ragged and repentant, was what was naturally en ough looked for by those who knew my bent.

The first appearence on any stage was under a big mask as a courtier in the pantomime, and the first "speaking part" was that of Lieutenant Manley in Bayle Bernard's drama of "St. Mary's Eve." Mr. Bancroft first saw his future wife at the Strand Theatre in a little farce called "Captain Charlotte," and he is ashamed to say that he has no better remembrance of her performance "save the ungallant one of thinking her the thinnest girl I had ever seen."

A QUEER AUDIENCE.

When Miss Marie Wilton first took the mangement of a theatre, and went to visit the Queen's—afterwards the Prince of Wales's—which she had engaged for her venture, her faith in her luck was sorely tried:—

It was a well conducted, clean little house; but oh, the audience! My heart sank. Some of the occupants of the stalls (the price of admission was, I think, a shilling) were engaged between the acts in devouring oranges (their faces being buried in them) and drinking ginger beer. Babies were being rocked to sleep, or smacked to be quiet, which proceeding in many cases had an opposite effect. A woman looked up to our box, and, seeing us staring aghast, with I suppose an expression of horror upon my face, first of all "took a sight" at us, andthen shouted, "Now, then, you three stuck-up ones, come out o' that, or I'll send this 'ere orange at your 'eds." Mr. Byron went to the back of the box and laughed until we thought he would be ill. He said my face was a study. "Oh Byron!" I exclaimed, "do you think that people from the West end will ever come into those seats?" "No," he replied, "not those seats." Of course he made jokes the whole evening. One woman in the stalls called out to another, "I say, Mrs. Grove, ere's one for you," at the same moment throwing a big orange; upon which Mr. Byron remarked, "Nice woman, Mrs. Grove." Orange Grove." I think, if I could, I would have at that moment retired from my bargain; but the deed was done, and there was no going back from it.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

During Miss Wilton's engagement at the Strand Theatre she met an old friend, a captain in the army, who had fallen in love with her on seeing her play Juliet at a country theatre in early days, and whose affection for her appears to have been requited. At all events, Juliet was on the very verge of quitting her home and joining her fate with that of her military wooer, in spite of his pointing out to her the folly of such a course, since he was a poor man. Somehow the match never took place. The captain married a wealthy widow. The sequel is best told in Mrs. Bancroft's own words:—

One day I was walking slowly up Regent-street, when I stopped, without knowing why, at the Carrara Marble Works. Serious thought came over me as I contemplated the headstones and monuments, and as I turned from them with a sigh, a voice by my side said in a low tone, "Well, my faithless little one." I turned, and saw my "prophet." My first instinct was to run away, but my legs would not move. "You see," he said, "what came of your suddenly changing your mind. I revenged myself and got married. How cruel you were" He told me that he had married a rich woman who had been a widow just a year within a month from my refusal. "I am now a widower with one little child. My wife died a year after our marriage. I am rich now, and can return to my old young love. I wonder if my little Juliet loves me still?" Yes, I did; but I was afraid to hope again. So I said, "You had better not to see me any more; you will soon forget me." He replied, "Never until I am under one of those," pointing to the headstones in the window. A cold chill ran through me as he said those words.

The captain went to India, whence he wrote to her twice, and afterwards made no sign:—

One day, very shortly after his third letter was due, I was in Regent-street, and thought of the day I had met him there. I was sad and miserable, but still could not help clinging to the hope of seeing him again, and that all would be explained. Perhaps he was coming home to surprise me. As I approached the Carrara Marble Works, I hurried to the place, with a kind of superstitious feeling—having met him there so strangely before, I should perhaps as strangely meet him there again. I stopped at the old spot, waited, looked about—no, not there! Ah! I remember I was looking in at the window when he came; I will do so again. And there I saw a large white headstone, with these words:

> Sacred to the Memory of
> Captain—,
> Who died suddenly, at Kurachee,
> Etc., Etc.

. . . . He had died soon after writing to me for the last time.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORMOSA.

Since the conclusion of the war between France and China, and the evacuation by the French of the positions they had seized in Formosa, China has taken a new departure with regard to that island, so that now "the awakening of China" is nowhere more apparent than in Formosa, which not so long ago was practically an unknown land. The Governor, Lui Min Chuan, was the officer who defended Formosa against Admiral Courbet. Some interesting details concerning the development of the island is supplied by Consul H. A. Giles in his report on the trade in foreign vessels at the ports of Tamsui and Kelung during 1887. After noting the increase of the trade of Tamsui and the competition of the Germans, the Consul goes on to say:—

The Imperial Maritime Customs assumed early in the year the collection of likin on opium, and on the 1st of October the Governor of Formosa assumed control of the Imperial Maritime Customs, which, as long as Formosa formed part of the Fokien province, had been under the management of the Tartar General at Foochow. A provincial treasurer arrived and entered upon his duties on the 15th of September last, so that Formosa is now, to all intents and purposes, an independent province of the empire. On the 29th of April, the land-line of telegraph between Tamsui and Twatutia, the seat of the tea-market, was completed. The line has since been carried to Kelung, and is now being extended southwards to Taiwanfoo. These lines, belonging to the Government, were laid almost without let or hindrance of any kind. On the 8th of October the sea-cable, the property of the Chinese Government, was completed and North Formosa was placed in telegraphic communication with the civilized world. Tamsui and America can now communicate direct on the details of the tea-market. But the harbour of Kelung is not yet fully available; nor is the railway completed which shall carry the tea to wharves alongside of which are to lie ocean-steamers bound for New York. That Kelung Harbour will be eventually dredged if the present Governor remains in command, and that the railway will be duly completed, are matters of certainty; but meantime the construction of the railway has not progressed so rapidly as was expected. First of all, the country is, most of it, exceedingly irregular and difficult. Then a serious landslip occurred; and, finally, the original tunnel, after considerable way had been made through the rock, was found to be impracticable, and a new departure had to be made. The coal-mines at Kelung have now been placed under the charge of a foreigner, Mr. H. C. Matheson, who is a skilled engineer. The scheme is, of course, an experiment; but if Mr. Matheson is supplied with the necessary funds, it is one which is very likely to succeed. Among other of the Governor's ventures in the direction of progress may be mentioned the purchase of some patent saw-mills. These were procured partly with a view to clear away country in the direction of the savages, and partly to utilize the vast and valuable stores of wood which cover almost the entire island. Unfortunately, the gentleman in charge of these saw-mills was struck down by fever shortly after his arrival, and the work has consequently been delayed. The road communication at and about Twatutia has been very much improved, and "jin-ric-shas" now ply at less than half the cost and more than twice the comfort of the old unwieldy sedan-chairs. This innovation was at first strenously resisted by the regular chair-coolies and their guilds, and several severe fights took place with the newly installed jin-ric-sha men, who were mostly the Governor's disbanded braves. To remedy this, the Governor offered to hire out jin-ric-shas at equally low rates to all chair-coolies who chose to make application, and jin-ric-shas began to run without further interruption. The Governor has his yamen lighted with the electric light. He has started an English school, at which a number of pupils whose ages range from fifteen to forty are instructed under a qualified teacher in the rudiments of the English tongue. He is even desirous of creating a postal department. At present it costs about 1s. to send a letter through the native post-offices to an address in the neighbourhood of Amoy, and the letter is only forwarded when a sufficient mail has been collected.

No annual report from North Formosa would be complete without some allusion to the movements of the savages. The Governor has adopted measures of conciliation which are notable for their gentleness and moderation. Let a savage but own allegiance to China and shave his head, he is at once provided with food and clothing, a portion of land is allotted to him, tools are supplied by the Government, and he is further fully instructed in the art of tilth and farming generally. Yet treaties with savages have all proved abortive. They are made to be kept a while for the amusement of the savages, and then to be broken by some bloody raid. Quite recently, twenty two Chinese soldiers, who were engaged in making a survey-map from the top of a small hill, were suddenly surrounded and cut to pieces. Not long afterwords nine more soldiers and a sergeant were treated in like manner. Then the Chinese authorities lost their temper, and a terrible raid was made upon the savages. Several of their villages were burned and many savages were killed. Peace was sued for as usual; but this time the Governor was obdurate and demanded the ring-leader of the attack in which the sergeant had been killed. After some delay the savages quietly gave up a Chinaman, who was instantly beheaded before it was known that the victim was a harmless individual who had picked up a knowledge of the savage language, and had been living among them for some time past.

PROGRESS OF FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

In a letter to the *Times* Lady Hobhouse says:—

In these days, when the women of England and Scotland succeed in gaining distinctions equal to those won by men, it may interest some of your readers to note an instance of corresponding progress in India, where women have long suffered under far greater drawbacks and disadvantages than they have endured in Europe.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji is of pure Indian birth. Her father is a Parsee, but has become a Christian and a missionary; her mother is of Hindoo origin and of Christian religion, and keeps a large school at Poona, where children of all faiths—Hindoo, Mussulman, Parsee, and Christian—meet and are successfully educated together without the occurrence of religious difficulties. Miss Sorabji was so well trained there, and at the Denan College at Poona, that at the age of 21 she passed the second B.A. examination at the Bombay University as one of six in the first class—the others, of course, being men—and she had previously held the Hughling scholarship, gained the Havelock prize, and been at the head of the Denan College (consisting of 300 students) in English. She has since been appointed Senior Fellow for 12 months in the Guzerat Arts College at Ahmedabad, and in this capacity she has to lecture to a class of men on the subjects of English and logic, her pupils being candidates both for the Previous and the two B.A. degrees. Miss Sorabji has felt her undertaking to be an alarming and an anxious one, for, of course, there are many watching to see how this experiment may answer, but she feels that any discomforts or difficulties attending the ordeal will be amply compensated if she succeeds, and thus opens a new era and sphere for the women of India, whose energies and capacities have been so closely suppressed hitherto. She reports the work to be enjoyable, the students to be respectful and attentive, and that each successive lecture becomes increasingly easy to her.

This experiment, that of a woman lecturing to men, is novel even here, and to those who know something of India and of Indian women and their ways it will seem most singular, though, perhaps, it will not long remain so, as several ladies in Calcutta have taken the B.A. degree at that University, and one, at least, the M.A. degree.

Miss Sorabji is very desirous to come to England and to pass the examination requisite to gain an Oxford or a Cambridge degree (the degree itself being as yet not granted to womenkind) since this would be of great advantage to her in her destined career in India. Difficulties, chiefly of a pecuniary character, prevent her at present from following this course, and unless an opening or a friend should arise she means to prepare to take the M.A. degree at the Bombay University, with a view to continuing the useful work of teaching and of helping her country women directly and indirectly by the stimulus of her example.

The thought that perhaps others, like myself, may feel interested in watching Miss Sorabji's courageous course must be my excuse for troubling you with this letter.

A TIGER STORY.

"The sun now set. Instantly the hum of countless myriads of insects arose far and near through the forest. The bullock still stared at the same part of the jungle and appeared restless. Presently the loud angry chattering of a troop of monkeys arose within the forest, and, after a minute or two, I could see them in the tree-tops on its edge, where they were throwing themselves about from branch to branch in a state of the wildest excitement. I now felt convinced that the tiger was approaching. Still he did not appear. At least five minutes passed like this, when suddenly there emerged from underneath the trees, where the monkeys were still swinging themselves, a brownish-yellow object, which appeared about the size of a monkey, and for a moment, in the failing light, I thought it was one. It darted rapidly along the bare ground for about twenty yards at a time, moving towards the bullock, and stopping at the end of each run behind one of the tufts of grass about two feet high. Over this it peeped, then sinking down again and gliding forward as before. It was now nearer, and by this time I could see that it was not one of the monkeys; but still I could not clearly make out what it was. It reminded me of a very ugly, large yellow and black mask at a pantomime. I could see no legs or body. Now it reached a tuft about forty yards from me, over which it also peeped, staring intently at the bullock. By this time I was convinced that it was the tiger, though it looked about the sized and shape of a horse's head. But was it possible that this small and strange-looking object was the mighty tiger—the king of the jungle? A very large one, too, as we knew from its footprints. In another moment this thought met with an answer. The tiger appeared not to wish to approach the bullock which was facing him over the open ground intervening between them. He suddenly rose to his full height. It was an immense tiger. Looking round at the bullock, he turned off and disappeared in two or three strides behind the bushes near the belt of trees in which mine was situated. I now fully expected that he would advance upon the bullock under cover of these trees; the only danger was that he might wish to pass between my tree and the river-bank, so as to rush upon the bullock from behind. In this case he would be down wind of me. This is no doubt what actually occurred. After waiting for some time I heard a twig snap near my tree, behind me, towards the river-bank. I could not have fired in that direction seated as I was, nor even have turned round to look without the risk of breaking a twig or making a leaf rustle. There was nothing for it but to wait patiently. But the tiger never came out in view. The bullock remained staring at the spot where the tiger had disappeared behind the bushes. At last it became quite dark. I was sure that the chance was over, and that it was no use waiting any longer. I descended from my tree and returned to camp."—*Colonel Fife-Cookson's* "Tiger shooting in *the Doon and Ulwar*."

This is how *Truth* reviews Sir Richard Temple's new book "Palestine Illustrated":—

Those interested in the New Crusade which the Pope is instituting for the restoration of the dilapidated Holy Places in Jerusalem, will have their charity quickened by Sir Richard Temple's sumptuous "Palestine Illustrated." The specialty of the book is its coloured illustrations—thirty-two admirably-rendered reproductions of the author's striking studies in oil of historic scenes in the Holy Land. In fact, instead of the pictures being designed in illustration of the text, the text is intended primarily to illustrate the pictures, yet this *catalogue raisonne*—so to call it—is perfect of its kind, since it comprises at once a succinct and clear record of the author's journey and a graphic *resumé* of the Scriptural events relating to the scenes he depicts. Wordpainting, more offensively out of place in description of sacred scenes and incidents than elsewhere, is rarely attempted; and all the glow of colour is fortunately confined to the illustrations—except in the quotations from Canon Farrar's sacred biographies, with their odious "Our own correspondent at Golgotha" style. "All good colour," says Ruskin, "is in some degree pensive, the loveliest is melancholy"; and there is in "Palestine Illustrated" the solemn sadness of sacred music both in the text and in the pictures, which is in perfect keeping with their subject.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4.

HAS LORD DUFFERIN BEEN A GOOD VICEROY?

A distinguished Indian correspondent sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following summary of the different sentiments called forth by Lord Dufferin's approaching departure:—

Lord Dufferin's resignation has not only monopolized newspaper columns, especially of those in Bengal, but, like the Ilbert bill, has driven Bengalees and Sahebs (Anglo-Indians) into opposite camps, the white man maintaining that Lord Dufferin has been everything which a Governor ought to be in India, the black man of Bengal saying just the reverse. The sins of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the increase of the salt tax, the imposition of petroleum duty, and the annexation of Burma are not the only ones laid by our excited politicians on the Viceroy's devoted head: he is charged with being hostile to Indian progress, showing undisguised contempt towards just demands of natives, as well as with having organised a system of espionage more fitted for Ireland than India. As one who has had the honour of knowing both the present and the former Viceroys I should think the Bengalees to be a little childishly impatient in cherishing so much bitterness against Lord Dufferin. The Viceroy of India is no autocrat whose fiat could carry everything before it. He has his drags both in the Indian bureaucracy as well as in people at home, and not till there is resolute determination on the part of your politicians to concede to all legitimate and reasonable demands of Indians, could there be any chance of even the most Radical statesman saving his reputation in India. It is time that those who come to India, whether as Viceroys or Governors, realized the fact that India is in a state of transition, and that an Indian Governor is now expected not so much to represent England as to represent India, and it was because Lord Ripon kept that ideal steadily before him that he came to be the idol of the Indian people he was. But he had to lose cast with his own people, which is a little too much to expect of all his successors. Lord Dufferin's genial manners, broad sympathies, and readiness to take interest in everything that he has placed before him, would charm any body. He is no enemy of Indian progress, but his cautious disposition and previous training are sometimes in the way of his doing what he would otherwise do; and, taken all around, I don't think he has been the failure he is represented to be. It was his misfortune to have succeeded Lord Ripon. No Viceroy who would not go further than Lord Ripon could now be popular in India, and I wish they in England realized the fact more fully than they do at present.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE ON GOETHE AND "DAUVIT."

In a recent lecture at Glasgow on the character and genius of Goethe, Professor Blackie said:—

My subject is a grand one; ay, great subjects are great men, for they are the epic poems of God. All love is the poetry of God, therefore a man who does not love a little child is not religious. (Applause.) Little children come quite fresh from God, full of that wonderful mystery called life. And there they are; if you don't love them then the sooner you die the better. (Laughter.) Why, there is no use living in this world if you don't admire what is grand. (Hear, hear.) But my lecture is Goethe. Well, when a case comes before the Court of Session the judge does not allow a witness to enter the box unless he knows something about the case, and I don't address you on the subject of Goethe unless I knew something about him. (Laughter.) I speak as one having authority, and not as these scribblers who criticise things, say, for a guinea or two a column. (Laughter.) I had the happiness to have a good and wise father, and knowing that Scotland was a small and narrow country he sent me to the Continent. I travelled principally in Germany, and I love the language of that country so much that German words are as apt to jump out of my mouth as English. When I came back to Edinburgh I published a translation of Goethe's "Faust." (Applause.) Oh, I don't want applause! Why, I would not have done that unless there had been something great and powerful in Goethes mind to influence men. (Applause). I was never influenced by low men, or women either. (Laughter.) Oh, it's quite true! (Renewed laughter.) When I returned I found everybody speaking against Goethe, and even Blackwood's grandfather or grand uncle said to me when I spoke about the German mind and Goethe. "Damn the German mind!" (Laughter.) There is far too much contempt for the foreign—(hear, hear,) and there is in human nature a tendency to judge yourselves magnificently and your neighbours severely. (Applause.) The people saw the bad things in Goethe and were blind to the good. Well, I studied Goethe's life for three months, and I found him to be a true man, and therefore I'll preach that gospel till I die—(laughter), and here I am to do it. I quote the apostle Paul and Aristotle, and I say, "Contradict that if you dare." (Applause.) Goethe was the wisest man the world has seen since the time of Lord Bacon. He was a large well-rounded man, thorough ripe, like mellow fruit in autumn. (Applause.) Oh, but he was not perfect, for no man is perfect. Ah, but he's grand as a man, there being nothing base about him. There was one weak point about him, and who has not a weakness? (Hear, hear.) If I were to commence and give an opinion of King "Dauvit"—(laughter)—what a picture I could make of him! Oh, what a splendid blackguard. (Laughter.) He betrayed his country; fought with the Philistines, and pretended to be the friend of that party when he was fighting for the Jews. (Applause.) And who was so bewitched by a fair face as "Dauvit?" (Laughter.) He sent the husband of the wife out into the battle-field so that he might die, and then he would appropriate the wife of the man he had murdered. I say if the people were to speak of "Dauvit" as they sometimes speak of Goethe, they would find the former was utterly worthless. (Hear, hear.) Great men have great sins. If you could judge Scotland by staying in Glasgow during a rainy week you would explain, "Oh, what a country!" (Laughter.) The reverential study of great men in the highest of all moral exercises. Goethe did not belong to the period which produced the biggest men. These were born about twenty years before the French Revolution, but Goethe was born at least twenty years before these great men—Wellington, Coleridge, and Sir Walter Scott. The subject of our lecture had his character fully formed before the French Revolution. He was fond of dramatising everything. But I should tell you before this that he went to study law; and that causes me to remember, if you wish to make a young man respectable, get him to study the law. (Laughter.) Sometimes they turn out well—just like Blackie. (Laughter.) He studied enough law to let him pass his examinations. But about his weaknesses. He fell sometimes in love, and oh! that was right. (Laughter.) A man that does not fall in love with a bonnie lassie will fall in love with himself, and that is the worst thing in the world. (Applause.) But Goethe's first lovemaking did not end in marriage. It was simply a flirtation—a three months' delicious letter-writing. Oh, he was not so foolishly in love as Robert Burns with Clarinda. Goethe did not come to the scratch. I have known ladies in Edinburgh to have had their trousseaux and bedroom suites bought and, though the young gentlemen were introduced as their affianced husbands, they were disappointed. (Laughter.) It is a pity, but it is quite common. (Hear.) Even our divinity students have flirtations with servant in their lodgings—(laughter), and when they get calls to the Free Kirk, or the Auld Kirk, these servants assert they have been jilted. (Laughter.) Well, Goethe could not marry early, for he was not started in life. No man was entitled to marry unless he had a business. (Applause.) Then he fell in love with another man's wife, and knowing the passion was growing, he fled away from the woman; but "Dauvit"—oh, he ran away with the woman. (Laughter.) Goethe was a man of distinct honour. (Applause.) Then he married Christina Tod—that's the Scotch for her name—but he left her for eighteen months, and that is a bad thing to do. (Laughter.) When a strong man has a weak point rest assured his frailty is woman. (Hear, hear.) As he did not get married by the priest his sin was unpardonable, especially seeing he was about forty when he took unto himself a wife. (Laughter.) He was a lyrical poet of the first order, and that was admitted by those who even undervalued some parts of his intellectual character. However, he was not so intensely lyrical as Burns. (Applause.) The Ayrshire bard was not so wise as Goethe, but the latter was more various in his range. He soared higher and deeper, while Burns was kinder and more perfect. Goethe's character was noble and his life consistent, and one of his gifts was this—he was a man of business, and adapted himself to the situation. He was not, as some people said he was a selfish man, but he was a Tory. (Laughter.) Though I'm a Liberal, I must say that the Radcials are a narrow-minded people. (Laughter.) God governs the world by Tories and Liberals. (Hear, hear.) You believe Blackie—(laughter), but if you don't believe him you must believe Aristotle; and, oh, if you don't believe Aristotle the sooner you are thrown into the midden the better. (Loud laughter.)

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Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb..........	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.........	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.........	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each....................	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each......................	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each......................	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each.................................	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb..........................	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each.................................	0	2	6
per Sirloin lb................................	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

Mutton—	1st Sort Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb..............	0	4	0	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each..............	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb..................	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer..................	0	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.................	0	8	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer.........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.........	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer..........	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer........	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer............	0	1	3
Tea, Hill, per lb..............................	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.......................	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.....................	0	8	0
Sago, per seer................................	0	1	9
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each..........	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each..........	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer..................	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer.....	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer............	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb..................	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb..................	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb..........	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb...........................	0	0	6
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs. (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb...................................	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English........................	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.........................	0	8	0
Fruits—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	5	0
Do. Small per each.....................	0	2	0
Guavas, large, per dozen..................	2	0	0
Do. small, per dozen.....................	0	8	0
Orange, large, per dozen..................	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	6	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	14	0
Do. do. small, per each	0	3	0
Do. do. Musk, large, per each.	0	2	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen.........	0	1	0
Do. small, red, per dozen............	0	5	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen........	0	4	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen........	0	3	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	2	0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	5	0	0
Do. Payree, per dozen	2	8	0
Apples Verona, per doz	2	0	0
Mosambees Malta, per doz.	0	8	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra..............	4	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra.............	3	0	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra............	3	8	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Dall, per phurra.....................	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	8	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	7	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra............	5	4	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal,1st sort,pr.phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort,pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	4	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	12	0
Do. (old) do.	2	8	0
Oats, per phurra.............................	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3	4	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. small, per maund..................	1	4	0
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer..............................	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	1	6
Cellery, large, each........................	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen...............	0	1	6
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	6
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	6
French beans, per seer	0	2	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Cucumbers per doz.	0	6	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	[illegible]
Beans double, per seer	0	1	9
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund...............	3	0	0
Betelnut, per maund.........................	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Dry Fish—			
Pompret, white, large, per each......	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, per each..................	1	0	0
Do. small do.	0	4	0
Palah, large	0	1	6
Do. small.......................................	0	0	9
Dhomee, large, each........................	0	0	3
Do. small, per dozen.....................	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen........................	0	0	[illegible]
Donugryh, fish	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickles Country—			
Mango, per seer..................................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lime, per seer....................................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed, per seer..................................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Papads, large, per seer......................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. small, per seer......................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, 1st sort, per seer......................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. pounded, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC LINE RE[illegible]

(May 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIC[illegible]

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. [illegible] perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, p[illegible] Turkey. perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Vale[illegible] *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* A[illegible]
China.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* A[illegible] Hongkong-Saigong direct cable interruptio[illegible]

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, April 30.

10 p.m. ... ... 80·4

TUESDAY, May 1.

6 a.m. ... ... 78·9
10 a.m. ... ... 81·8
2 p.m. ... ... 85·9
4 p.m. ... ... 86·1

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Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which break out on various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing can get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, on the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the LEGS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed in a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking Scales. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Patches, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY by Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed cause pain or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a most disagreeable nature. In all these cases the blood must be thoroughly purified. An Ointment is required to be rubbed in, and Medicine must be taken to change and purify the Blood, and render it pure.

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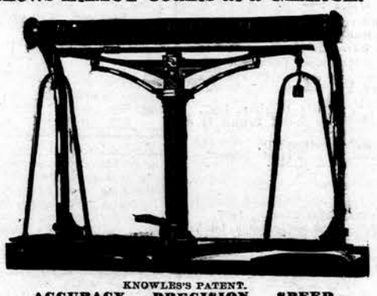

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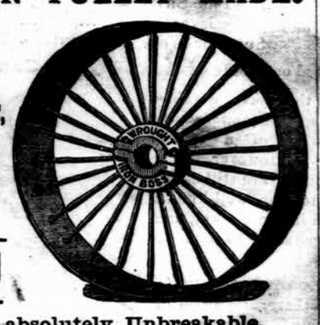

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Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

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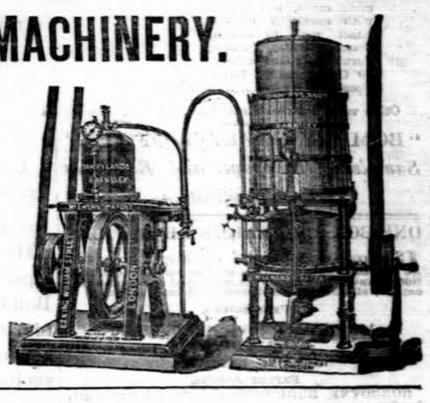

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